PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,353.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 8-39 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and **SOVEREIGNS** at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Thursday
NERA	5,528	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	13th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 12th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 6th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5825	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5299	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar 08.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th "
CASTALIA	......	6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	......	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.
A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is alheld or Reserved Class Boarders.

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The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,	HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*	

BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR..........£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..........£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..........£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	78 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race..........First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR 10 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
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EVEN ON SUNDAYS.

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THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Second to None ※ **KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS** ※ Second to None

PUT THE WORLD BEFORE YOU

LOCATION—MAIDAN
BETWEEN POLICE COURT AND MUNICIPAL.

Being greatly PATRONIZED BY HIS HIGHNESSES AND DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.
After a great SUCCESSFUL tour round the World for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Will produce the GRAND SHOW of life-like Pictures of all UP-TO-DATE events of International interest.
FILMS from four parts of the world America, England, Germany and France.
Pictures being free from flicker, absolutely steady, safety against firing, and up-to-date and superior to all others

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PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 18	Second Class	Re. 1
Reserve, 1 Seat	" 4	Third "	As. 8
First Class	" 2	Fourth "	" 4 (Natives only)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price, to First and Second Class only.
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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
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The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..........£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 496, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£600,000
RESERVE FUND..........£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL PAID-UP..........Ye 24,000,000
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Paid up Capital..........$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........£ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR-LINE S.S. "CIRCASSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.) from MARCH 4th to 16th.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUSEINBHAI MANOOBHAI; BALIBAI, widow of KHODABUX MANOOBHAI; SARABAI, widow of IMAMBUX; and BANOOBI, wife of FAKIR MAHOMED ALLABUX, daughters of the said KHODABUX MANOOBHAI, deceased, and MARIAMBI, widow of GULAM HUSEIN LALBHAI, and daughter of CASSAMBHAI MANOOBHAI, deceased, and EBRAHIMBHAI MAHOMEDHAI have agreed to SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim, against the said property by way sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground now formed into one, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building, messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon and situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Oonderia Street in the City of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1366, 1367, New Nos. 8527, 8528, Old Survey Nos. 2473, 2474, and New Survey Nos. 3943, 3942, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 281, and Street Nos. 81 and 85, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Oonderia Street, on the North by the house of Hassan Khan, and on the South by the house of Syed Ahmed bin Sayed Rahimtoola.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1908.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

B. S. C. COURT—Suit No. 406-18028 of 1906.

SOONABAI, widow of RUSTOMJI ......Plaintiff.

vs.

1. BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY,
2. HIRABAI, widow of DOSABHOY RUSTOMJI MISTRY, Executor and Executrix of the late DOSABHOY RUSTOMJI MISTRY ....Defendants.

and

BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY, Executor of SOONABAI, widow of RUSTOMJI................................Applicant.

WHEREAS by decree made in the above Suit on the 28th day of September, 1906, it was ordered that the Defendants as Representing the Estate of Dosabhoy Rustomji Mistry, deceased, should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,175 for debt and the sum of Rs. 84-4-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs. 1,259-4-0 and that in default of payment of the said sum of Rs. 1,259-4-0 by the said Defendants as representing the estate of the said Dosabhoy Rustomji Mistry, deceased, the same should be levied by seizure and sale of the property of the said deceased, which may have come to the hands of the defendants as Executor and Executrix of the Will of the said deceased.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 12th day of November, 1907, the Sheriff of Bombay, was directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants as aforesaid in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 42 Square yards or thereabouts, being Old No. 417, New No. 5445, Old Survey No. 1218, and New Survey No. 9142, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the messuage and building thereon, erected being No. 46, in the Books of the Municipal House Assessment, situate on the North side of and fronting Nanabhoy Bomanji Cross Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Fort in Bombay, which said land is bounded on the North by the Hanuman Temple and property, on the East by the property of Edulji Nanabhoy, on the South by the said Nanabhoy Bomanji Cross Lane, and on the West by the property belonging to the heirs of Dhobee Cullian and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cooverbai, widow of Dorabji Bomanji Mistry.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday the 7th day of April 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the the title of the said Defendants as aforesaid to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants as aforesaid have no saleable interest whatever in the lands and premises to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

Of the price of the said lands and premises one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when they are knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lands and premises will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

APPLICANT IN PERSON.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1908, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), to receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation, to decide the amount to be set aside for a Reserve Fund, and to declare a Bonus for the Quinquennium ending 28th February, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PANDHARINATH MADONJI, having RETIRED from our firm at the end of last month, his Share and interest as a partner in the firm has CEASED, from the 1st day of March, 1908.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

S. NARAEN & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Firm's engagement with Mr. H. PEACHEY is by mutual agreement terminated from this date. The Power of Attorney, dated 24th November, 1900, granted by me in favor of Mr. PEACHEY is likewise CANCELLED on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES is appointed Manager to and Representative of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., at Bombay and is AUTHORISED to SIGN the Firm "per procuration" on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London, E.C.

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LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
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DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE
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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sqst, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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Apply to—

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Also Vis-a-vis, and quiet Horse. Can be inspected any time between 10 A. M. and 6-30 P. M.

C. A. B. STUART,
DUNKELD,
Harkness Road,
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FOR SALE.

A Strong powerful wooden built and copper fastened STEAM LAUNCH, 16 tons net tonnage, 52 H. P., 51 feet long, 12 feet broad and 6 feet depth; machinery in good order but requires new boiler. Further particulars from

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Bombay.

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WANTED.—A PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 75,000 in a big and well-known English Firm of very good standing.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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ELECTRIC LIFTS.
HOLT & WILLETTS'
Patent Electric Direct Coupled
LIFTS
are guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT.
For Specifications and Estimates
Apply to—
SOLE AGENTS:
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Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

A NEW AND SELECTED STOCK
OF
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS
JUST OPENED
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.

Ladies are cordially invited to have a look at Our NEW STOCK.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

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Half-yearly	" 12 8	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 6
Monthly	" 3 8	" 2 0

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Quarterly	" 10 12	" 8 8
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second do.	" 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	" 2-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

Consumption Can be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

THE
CHOICE
OF A
PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, [illegible] on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose [illegible] be administered. Those who use them [illegible] them, [illegible] enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores [illegible]

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE
MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
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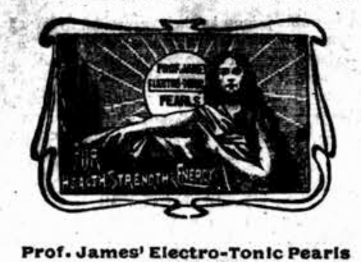
TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Pouda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	88		3/16
3 do. Rentes... ...	97 3/4	1/2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 5/8		1
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 9/16		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16		3/16
Do. in New York ...	55 3/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·47 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since 23Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/4	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchanged.

Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...20,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...37,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... 3,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·45 unchanged

Futures—Month of May, 10·79—05 } Declined owing to Liquidation.
Do. Do. July 10·56—02 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of
Do do
Closing tone of futures— } Market closed.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—37—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/2—May-June London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed —

Yellow Gujarat,—57 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, 57 Apl.-May—H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 53 1/2—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed:—

Bombay, 46—April-May—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 2 11 1/2—Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£ 73
Yellow Metal	d. 6 1/2

Tin plates:—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. Liverpool... £ 0 11 5 1/2

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Firm—Total sold 738,000.

ARRIVALS:—"Gutenfels" and "Yarra."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
9 Cases Rupees..	Rs. 36,0.0	Bushire	Balimba	Hongkong Bk
5 Bundles Rupees	8,000	Busreh	Dumra	Standard OilCo of New York
2 Bundles Sovs... Gold Coins... Rupees...	150 1,575 8,275	Busreh	Dumra	A M Meer
10 Bundles Rs ...	24,800	Muscat	Dumra	Sundry Importers
3 Bundles Rs ...	3,000	Mahomera		
5 Boxes Gold Bullions ... Sovereigns... Gold Coins... Rupees...	5,285 29,462 18,279 9,770	Aden	Persia	Do.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [4TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

This being Council Bill Day the Banks as usual close early for exchange business. The market opened at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. for Demand Bank bills at which there was practically no enquiry. One Bank came out as a seller of ready T. T. at 1s. 3 15/16d. and placed a moderate amount, but even at that rate buyers are not keen. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4⅛d. 3 months' sight for March delivery and for further forward delivery slightly better terms are available. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d. to 15/16d
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1·4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 95⅝ for cash and 95 15/16 for the settlement. There has not been much doing either in ready or forward delivery but on a small enquiry for ready Paper the quotation has moved up ⅛. The rate for the the settlement is also firmer and closes steady at 96.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95-12
1st Settlement...	„ 96-0

Bullion:—

On Tuesday the Bar silver market in London fell ⅛ to 25 9/16 for ready and 3/16 to 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed ⅛ down at 55⅜. Locally the market opened quieter at 66 15/16 ex-duty for cash and at the close there is little or no change. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	£.	s.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market is easier and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower all round. A considerable quantity of tenders of fine M. G. Bengals have been made against contracts for this month, and "budlis" have been made to May delivery at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 over the March rate. There are more buyers than sellers of Bengals for May delivery and the premium is now fully Rs. 6. Broach has kept fairly steady. In other descriptions there is little doing, but Khanghaum-Akola is also steady.

Ready cotton has not attracted much attention, and only a small business was reported at Colaba at slightly easier rates.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	265 1/2 66	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	222	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	216	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	214/15	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	214	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198/9	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203/4	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185/6	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/92	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	178	March
Good Westerns	235	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 23,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·68	5·69	5·71	5·69	5·67

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·59	5·51	5·44	5·41

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing at unchanged rates. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May	„ 8 8 6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is quiet and prices are unchanged as under:—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs. 9 8 6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat... „	„ 10 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with a small enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White... ... 85 per cent	Rs. 55 0 0
Muggy	„ 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 56 0 0

Poppyseed:—

Apl.-May	Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—

The market is easier and rates have declined to

Ready	Rs. 30 8 0
April-May	„ 31 8 0

Cottonseed:— Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:— Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts— Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat:—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,380
India	59 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	51
Mills:—	
David	382 1/2
Kohinoor	725
Maneckji Petit	3,275
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co.	129
Bombay Flour Mill	940
Central India Spinning ...	417 1/2 to 420
Delhi Flour Mill	145
RailWays:—	
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	10,138 bales
Wheat	649 cwts.
Linseed	4,185 „
Rapeseed	915 „
Gingellyseed	8,248 „
Poppyseed	11 „
Groundnuts	1,066 „
Castorseed	3,120 „
Rice	58,576 „
Myrabollams	11,205 „
Cottonseed	11,774 „
Mowraseed	886 „
Gram	499 „
Joowar	190 „
Maize	387 „

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 4th instant.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold....	£1	6s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord).....	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Balaghat (Pref).....	£10		£0 12 0	£0 13 0
Champion Reefs.....	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 9
Hosur Gold.....	£1	18s. 4d.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6¼
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.....	£1	£1	£0 10 0	£0 12 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 8
G. F. Mysore.....	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 5 3	£0 6 9
Hutti.....	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec.....	£3	£3	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn.....	4s.	3s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Kempinkoti New.....	5s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 1½
Mysore Gold.....	10s.	10s.	£5 2 6	£5 5 0
Mysore Reef Ord.....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West.....	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wynaad.....	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Nundydroog.....	10s.	10s.	£1 2 0	£1 3 0
Ooregum (Ord).....	10s.	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Ooregum (Pref).....	10s.	10s.	£0 12 0	£0 13 3
Burma Ruby Ms.....	£1	£1	£0 9 9	£0 11 0
Sangli Mines Ld.....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Mang.....	£1	15s.	£1 0 7½	£1 3 1½

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 4.

The market has been steadier and shippers have shown more inclination to take up tonnage for forward positions. The Ellerman line, Marseilles-Liverpool, 500 tons, April, 500 tons May, 3,333 tons June, is quoted at 10 s.; Genoa 2,250 tons May, at 11 s.; The Wilson line Hull 1,000 tons June, 1,000 tons July, at 12 s.; Chugandas, Antwerp, 300 tons May, at 11 s.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KINGDON—CATHCART SMITH—February 27, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, Mr Jack Kingdon, 6th Jat Light Infantry only son of Alfred Kingdon, Esq, K C, of Chagford, Devon, to Violet Florence Cathcart, eldest daughter of the late Major James Herbert Smith, I. A., and of Mrs. Cathcart Smith, of Oulford House, Coonoor

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 5h. 46m.; High water, 0-5gm.; 1-24a., Low water, 7-9m., 7-15a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m.
Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock.
Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m.
British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m.p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6h.a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m.; Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, March 6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Peninsular," with English mails of 21st ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Gaiety Theatre, Grand Concert in aid of the Seasmen's Institute, 9-30 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 1-35m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-46m., 7-55a.

Saturday, March 7.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Ladies' Gymkhana, first ordinary general meeting, Malabar Hill, 7 p.m. Decentralization Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets. 6h. 46m. High water, 2-11m., 2-56a. Low water, 8-23m., 8-36a.

Sunday, March 8.—1st Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 2-48m., 3-47a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-20a.

Monday, March 9.—Municipal Corporation, 4-9 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock, Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 3-26m., 4-47a. Low water, 9-44m., 10-28a.

Tuesday, March 10.—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 4-6m., 6-9a., Low water, 10-33m.

Wednesday, March 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative Improvement Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, annual meeting, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. The Phœnix Mills, 49-51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 4-50m., 8-8a. Low water, 0-1m., 11-47a.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—A concert will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, on Saturday, March 7th, at 9-30 p.m. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

THE ALL INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the All India Hospital Assistants Association will be held on Sunday, the 8th March, at the Police Hospital, Byculla.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY, FORT.—During February the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2728. Among them the number of new admissions was 524; classified as stated:—Bhattias 70, Vanias 58, Brahmins 53, Lohanas 49, other castes 294. The average daily attendance was 94.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow the 6th current. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.—Two members of the Royal Decentralisation Commission, Sir Steyning Edgerley and Mr. Dutt, as well as Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, are already in Bombay. Two more, Sir Frederic Lely and Mr. Meyers, arrived yesterday, while Mr. H. C. Hobhouse, M.P., the President, and Mr. Hichens, arrive to-day. The Commission assembles today at noon, in the Secretariat, and leaves for Karachi on the 13th.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN AGE.—Under the auspices of the Order of the Golden Age, a public meeting will be held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, opposite the Victoria Terminus to-day at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) when the following members of the Order will address the meeting:—Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas, in Gujerati, on "What I saw in England," Mr. Dadabhoy D. Jassawalla, on "Past, Present and Future of Vegetarianism;" Mr. Khursedji J. B. Wadia, on "The Path of Purity: An Appeal to the Afflicted." Mr. David Gostling, J. P., has kindly consented to preside.

A PARSI YOUTH'S SUICIDE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Ruttonshah Maneckji Sukhadwala (18), a Parsi. The deceased lived in 2nd Agiari Cross Lane with his father, a dealer in sandalwood. On Tuesday morning Ruttanshah was taken to task by his father for removing some money from his till. In the evening he was found lying unconscious in his room and on his being taken to the Hospital it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He subsequently died in the Hospital. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LECTURE BY MISS PALAMKOTE.—Under the auspices of the Society for the promotion of the interests of the Parsee community, Miss Baiai L. Palamkote will deliver a lecture on "Social status of the Parsees and its effect on Parsee poverty," in the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday next at 5-30 p.m. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and the lecture promises to be an interesting one, Miss Baiai being a versatile Parsee lady who has written a number of letters in Vernacular papers depicting Parsee society life, which have been very favourably noticed by Mr. B. M. Malbari, the well-known social reformer and Gujarati scholar.

AN interesting experiment which has hitherto escaped the notice it perhaps deserves has for some time been carried out in Lucknow in connection with the training of the Mounted Police, says the "Pioneer." The Royals, who are at present stationed at Lucknow, boast possession of a certain number of cowboys, among whose many accomplishments is the art of throwing the lassoo. The bright idea appears to have occurred to some police officer watching their performances that this particular accomplishment might be of some use to the mounted branch of the force. Accordingly, with the permission of the Royals' Colonel, an instructor was arranged for and the Mounted Police put through a regular course of lassoo-throwing. The sowars, it appears, have shown themselves apt pupils, and many, if not most of them, can now throw the lassoo with precision. Of course, in a riot or in the carrying out of any of the ordinary police duties in a town the lassoo might prove more of a hindrance than a help to the mounted man. But on such occasions as, say, a dacoit or criminal tribe "drive," the lassoo would certainly have its advantages as an instrument of capture.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

A Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court on Tuesday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity further cross-examined Shah Beebee:—

You say you got 6 or 7 telegrams from Aga Khan?—Yes.

Why did you say in your affidavit of documents that the telegrams you received were three?—Because about three I remembered, about the others I did not remember.

You have not got any copies of these telegrams?—No.

Why did you give them to Moochoolshah?—In order that he might show to the Member of Council.

That is your only reason?—In order that the Member of Council may do something in the matter.

Why did you say in your affidavit of documents that you gave them to the Moochoolshah to send them with the petition to the Viceroy?—That was with reference to Jungi Shah and not with reference to my son.

You gave them twice to Moochoolshah—once he returned them and took them back?—I did not get them back, they remained with him.

Why was it that you said in your affidavit that the reason why you gave them was that he wanted to send them with the petition to the Viceroy?—I am saying that now. First of all he took them to the Member of Council and then sent them to the Viceroy.

Why did you not say so in your affidavit of documents?—It is said there.

You can't explain then why you did not mention that in your affidavit?—It is the same thing.

In your first affidavit of documents why did you not mention any telegram?—I am saying about that now.

(Witness's affidavit of documents of 6th April 1906 and witness's affidavit of documents dated 21st August were read to her.)

You never made any claim to be the head of the family before you gave the evidence?—To-day that I am here I assert the claim.

This is the first time you have asserted it?—Yes.

You made an affidavit on the Rule?—Yes.

Why did you not assert in that affidavit that you were the real head of the family?—I have written there that my son was the head of the family, with the addition "and the real Aga Khan."

There is nothing in it about your being the real Aga Khan?—I have stated in it that I am the heir of my son.

Have you said anything about your being head?—I have written about my son.

There is nothing in it about yourself or your son. You can read and write Persian? Yes.

An educated woman?—Yes.

(Witness was shown her Written Statement).

This bears your signature?—Yes.

Why did you not say in it that you and your son were the head of the family and the real Aga Khan?—Because my husband was older than the present Aga Khan. Because the subject of my being real Aga Khan was not touched upon then; now that it is touched on I am telling you that.

In answer to interrogatory No. 10 you did not mention that you were the Aga Khan and the head of the family?—Nobody asked me about it at the time.

Is that the first time that you allege that your son Hasham Shah had a right to be the head of the family in preference to defendant 1?—Yes.

How came you to state it then; who suggested it?—Nobody told me to say so. I ought to understand it myself.

Why did you not then state it before?—Because I had never been questioned about it before.

Did you tell your solicitor before you filed your written statement that you were the present Aga Khan and the head of the family?—It was not necessary.

You never mentioned it to them till to-day?—No.

Did you mention it to your solicitors before the answers to interrogatory that your son was the rightful Aga Khan in preference to defendant 1?—It was not necessary.

You had not told them?—No.

The witness was shown her affidavit dated 18th July, 1906.

In the affidavit you made with Haji Beebee and Beebee Saheb in which you stated that you could not afford the expense of cross-examining 144 witnesses at different places, why did you not mention that you were the real Aga Khan and the present head of the family?—That affidavit had nothing to do with the Aga Khan.

Your son Cassum Shah has no right to be the Aga Khan?

(Mr. Bahadurji objected to this question, remarking that her only claim now is to inheritance, and if Cassum Shah had any claim it should not be prejudiced in this manner.)

Hasanali Shah died a year and a half after your marriage? Yes.

At the time of his death you were 13 or 14 years old?—14 or 15 years old.

You told us you were 12 when you were married?—I say that I was married at the age of 13.

Do you know anything whatever as to what happened in Hasanali Shah's time, beyond that you were his granddaughter and being maintained by him—What do you think I do not know?

You know nothing at all beyond that you were his grand-daughter and that you were maintained by him?—I shall tell you what I know and if I do not know anything I shall say so.

Did Hasanali Shah ever tell you Haji Baig was his favourite wife?—They were all equal.

You as a girl of 13 or 14 could say whether he had a favourite wife?—I never heard a word like that.

Your knowledge that your grandfather had no particular favourite wife is derived from nothing but your personal observation as a girl of 13 or 14?—Yes.

Haji Baig as a matter of fact was last married and youngest?—Yes.

Lived with Hasanali Shah in the same house till the time of his death?—Yes

Always lived with him since her marriage?—I cannot say about the time of her marriage, but ever since I remember she was living in the same house.

The Shah's daughter lived in another bungalow?—Yes, but she used to come and go.

The other wives lived in separate houses?—Yes.

Can you explain why your grand father married another wife when he had already a lot of wives?—I do not know. I was not born when he married her.

You were a child when Nassershah left?—Yes.

You come here to swear that as a child 9 years old from your personal observation you could say that he was not driven out?—Yes.

Not from what anybody has told you?—I used to see his wife.

Were you living in Bombay with Hasanali Shah at the time Nasser Shah left Poona?—I do not remember that.

You do not remember seeing him leave the house at Poona?—No, I heard it. I was a child.

You told us that Hasanali Shah was not an Imam—he was only a Pesh-Nemaz?—Yes.

Every Mahomedan mosque has got a Pesh-Nemaz?—Yes.

Is he a Moorshed?—Moorshad is one who shows the path of religion, and every Pesh Nemaz is a Moorshed?—Yes.

Is there any difference between a Pesh Nemaz of every mosque and the Aga Khan?—Being a descendant of the Prophet he was superior.

Many Pesh Nemazes are Syeds too?—Yes.

Is there any distinction between Hasanali Shah and the other Pesh Nemazes who were Syeds? Yes. Hasanali Shah is directly descended from the Prophet—about the others, their pedigree is not so certain.

No other distinction?—No.

Imam-i-Musjid is the same as Pesh Nemaz?—Yes.

Do you wish us to believe that Hasanali Shah was a Pesh Nemaz in the same sense in which Imam-i-Musjid is?—Yes.

The Pesh Nemaz is an official who gets Rs. 25 a month?—Yes.

Have you heard of a Khoja Imami Ismaili?—Imami Ismailis are descendants of Ismail.

Do you know of that body?—No.

Have you heard of Imami Ismaili Khojas?—No, not up to this moment.

Have you heard of the particular faith known as the Imami Ismail faith?—No.

Ali Shah and defendant 1 are simply Pesh Nemaz?—Yes.

You never called them Imams?—Never.

The family is not considered sacred because they are Imams?—No.

The family have never supplied any Imams?—No.

What does Imam mean in para. 2 of the written statement?—Pesh Nemaz.

There are thousands of leaders of prayers in the Mahomedan world?—Yes.

Are the families of thousands of leaders held sacred?—No.

Is it not true that Aga Khan for the time being has devotees because he is decended from Ismail?—Yes.

All the Aga Khan's followers believe that Ismail was the 7th Imam?—No.

Do you swear that none of the followers of Aga Khan believes that Ismail was the 7th Imam?—Prior to 10 or 12 years ago none. I do not know of the present time.

Do you swear there were no followers of Hasanali Shah who believed that Hasanali Shah was the 46th Imam?—Yes.

Do you also swear that Ali Shah had no follower who believed that Alishah was the 47th Imam?—Yes.

You also swear that no follower of the first defendant believes him to be 48th Imam?—Prior to 10 or 12 years none.

You swear there is no Mahomedan who believes that Ismail was the 7th Imam?—Prior to 10 years ago none.

You swear that up to 10 years ago there was no faith known as the Shiah Ismail Imami faith?—Yes.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE LALJI RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Manker for a creditor; and the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ALI MAHOMED FAZUL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices on the creditors.

RE DINSHAH SORABJI TALATI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, moved for a rule nisi for the examination of Maneckji Pestonji Talati, and for an order calling upon him to show cause why he should not hand over the books of account and property, valued at fifteen lakhs of rupees, belonging to the firm, in his hands at Shanghai, to the British Consul there. Counsel said that the insolvent had been requested by his other partners and creditors to come down to Bombay, but he refused to do so. His lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE BOMONJI CURSETJI GAZDAR.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE AKBARALI ABDUL HUSSEN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. Counsel said that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors.

His lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE RATANJI SORABJI TALATI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvents and one Ardasir B. Vania, on the ground that the latter had not been served. Mr. Wadia said that Vania was keeping out of the way in order to evade service; and no useful purpose would be served by examining the insolvents in his absence. Mr. Wadia further asked for an order for substituted service.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvents, said that his clients were ready to proceed.

His lordship postponed the examination for a fortnight, and gave Mr. Wadia leave for substituted service.

RE FRAMJEE HORMUSJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE NANDLAL KURSONJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months, and the case was ordered to be put in the list of opposed cases.

RE JANARDHAN BHASKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order; Mr. J. D. Dawar, for Raoji Jaganath, a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that insolvent had already had two extensions, and had done nothing. His lordship gave the insolvent a fortnight's extension.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Kheraj Dewchand Thakar; Henry Cecil Graham; Peter De Souza; Ganda Harsur Soni; Shaik Ismail Hasum; Sakharam Shivram; Dharamsey Bhagwanji Sha; Harishanker Krishnarao; Dumaji Miya; Lavang Vyedina Shaik; Sebastian Pereira; Chintu Babaji; Dharamsey Gulam Husein Khoja; Perozshah Shapurji Pastakia; and E. M. Vongyal.

MURDERED IN A STREAM.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of on Wednesday the appeal of Sitaram Dhaku Palekar, Babaji Bapu Palekar, and Laxman Babla Palekar, who had been convicted by Mr. M. P. Khareghatt, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, of causing the death of Govind Daji Palekar, by beating him with sticks and wounding him with scythes, on 6th October last, in Mutal, Taluka Deoghad. Accused, with nine others, was charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, and with causing the death of Govind in the prosecution of a common object. Each of the three accused was sentenced to transportation for life: their co-accused were discharged.

Mr. D. B. Binning, with Mr. M. M. Karbhari, pleader appeared for the three appellants; Mr. M. B. Chaubal. Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Arguments in the appeals were heard on the 26th and the 27th of February, when the judgment was reserved. Broadly speaking, the facts were these: there were two divisions of the Palekars; the eastern and western, as named from the respective situation of their hamlets. Since many years, there were disputes between the two factions in matters of "Manpan" honours, connected with the worship of the village god, and "Dev Devaski" worship. With the exception of Nos. 7 and 10, all the accused were eastern Palekars. Govind, the deceased was a western Palekar, a strong and healthy man. Before the Dasara, there was a dispute between the factions for a field: the western Palekars, who were in possession of it, were going to plough it; but the eastern Palekars obstructed them, and in the dispute Govind, the deceased, struck No. 10 Dhondu Dalvi. On this, all the eastern Palekars said, they would kill Govind. On 6th October while deceased was returing home with his wife, "Maina alias" Chandrabhaya, from the field accused set upon the deceased in a streamlet, and struck him until he fell. Maina was frightened: she took refuge in a sesamum field, from whence she could witness the strife. When the accused moved aside, she went and sat near her husband, crying. Her mother-in-law Radha came there: water was poured into Govind's mouth, and his body and face were rubbed over. Radha said, Govind was reviving; when the three accused, the appellants, rushed forward, and beat him again, although entreated not to do so.

The learned Chief Justice said, that the case of the accused was argued by Mr. Binning with care and moderation; counsel had urged on behalf of his clients all that could properly be said. That the three accused were the men, who murdered Govind, was not only the opinion of the Sessions Judge, but of one of the assessors also: this view, his Lordship thought, was justified by the evidence. It might be, that parts of the case were left in some degree of doubt: but his Lordship held it to be satisfactorily established, that the three accused were parties to the serious attack on the deceased, which resulted in his death. Though none of the appellants was identified as being the man who dealt the blow which, according to the medical evidence, caused the death; still, the part clearly taken by the appellants in the attack, in the course of which the fatal injury was inflicted, rendered each of them liable, as if the act had been done by him alone. In the circumstances the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge met the justice of the case, and no good cause for enhancement (for which a notice had been issued by another Bench), was shown.

Finding and sentence confirmed.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the rule granted the other day at the instance of the defendants, by the learned Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, on the Secretary of State for India, to show cause why leave to appeal to the Privy Council should not be given to the defendants in the suit of the Secretary of State for India against Adarji Kaikhusru Ghaswala and others. An order had been passed that Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Batty having differed in their judgments, and no third Judge having been jointly agreed upon by them for referring those differences to him, the appeal of the plaintiff should be heard anew. The plaintiff had brought the suit to reject defendants from 23 Staff Lines, Poona; and Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, had dismissed his claim to eject, with costs.

From this the plaintiff presented an appeal to the High Court, which was at first heard before Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Batty, and which is now pending for a fresh hearing before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, to which the defendants objected. The case has been reported.

Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai, pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State to show cause against the rule; Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar and Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan, pleaders, appeared for Ghaswala and others in support of it. Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Legal Remembrancer to Government, was present in Court, and was accommodated with a seat on the Bench.

Counsel's arguments over, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar pronounced the judgment of the Court. The learned Judge said, the Court was of opinion that the order of this Court, by which Mr. Justice Russell's order of reference was reversed was not a final decree within the meaning of Section 595 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The order in question, after reversing the order of reference, merely directed the re-hearing of the original appeal by this Court, anew. Any decree, passed after such hearing would be a final decree; it would then be open to the present petitioners (the defendants, who had obtained the rule), should that decree go against them to appeal to the Privy Council, and in such appeal raise the question they said they wished to raise now by an appeal to that Tribunal. Further, even if there was any substantial question of law involved requiring their Lordships' granting the certificate applied for, they did not think that they should exercise the discretion at this stage; since, as they had pointed out already, it would be open to the petitioners to raise that question, should their Lordships' final decree be against them, by an appeal to the Privy Council. Were the Judges to accede to the prayer now, it would mean an undue prolongation of the litigation, and the subjecting the parties to unnecessary and burdensome costs.

The rule was, therefore, discharged with costs.

Mr. Inverarity applied for a postponement of the hearing of the appeal on the ground that his clients wanted to apply to the Privy Council for granting them leave to appeal, as a special case; he also applied for the postponement on the ground that Mr. Robertson, who had conducted the case for the defendants in the Appeal Court, was absent owing to indisposition or other cause.

This application was not acceded to, and the appeal was proceeded with, Mr. Raikes arguing for the appellant; while Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Pradhan represented the respondents and defendants.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION QUASHED.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal in the case in which Shah Gabruchand Hirachand charged Abdul Husein Nazmudin with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 1,501 which complainant was said to have given to the accused on the 5th May last as "janghad." i. e. on approval. Accused was charged before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who discharged him, holding the transaction to be a civil one, and referring the complainant to a civil court. Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Mr. Godinho, Pleader appeared for the complainant and appellant.

Mr. Wadia argued that the magistrate had erred in law holding that the ring had been sold to the accused. The ownership had as a matter of fact remained with the complainant, while the accused was a broker only and not a potential vendee. Counsel said that the case was of the utmost importance to the "Jhaveri Bazar," and if the magistrate's decision was allowed to stand, the business of the Bazar, in which thousands of rupees worth of jewellery was handed to brokers for the purpose of finding purchasers, would be greatly hampered.

Their Lordships held that there was no evidence to show that the ring was sold. The accused was not even asked to make a statement in the magistrate's court. The order of discharge was quashed; and the case was sent back to the Police Court for a retrial.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomedally Esaji a Bohrah appeared to answer charges of forgery in respect of certain shares of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, of criminal misappropriation and breach of trust, preferred against him by Badruddin Mulla Shamsuddin, another Borah. Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was a building contractor at Baroda and was at present temporarily residing at Bombay. The accused carried on business as a stationer at Bhaji Palla Lane, Bombay, until a short time ago, when he was adjudicated an insolvent. About the month of March, 1904, the accused requested the complainant to lend him for his accommodation ten shares which he held in the Tapti Valley Railway Company to enable him to obtain a loan on their security. He agreed that if complainant accommodated him, he would pay him interest on Rs. 5,000, the nominal value of the shares at twelve annas per cent. per mensem till their re-delivery, which, he stated, according to his arrangements, would be 15th July 1904. Complainant agreed to this proposal and on or about 23rd March, 1904, the accused informed him that one Virchand Jayachand Jhaveri would advance him Rs. 3,000 on the transfer of the shares to his name and in order, therefore, to enable him to get the required loan, Complainant signed the blank transfer forms the accused sent him and returned them to him. The shares were then transferred to the name of Virchand. From the 15th July 1904, the day on which the accused represented to him that he would repay Virchand and get back his shares, Complainant frequently requested the accused to have the shares retransferred to his name, but he put him off with various excuses. Complainant thereupon came to Bombay to demand the return of his shares personally and saw the accused on the 2nd January, 1908, when the accused asked him to compromise his claim and showed a bundle or a packet of what looked like shares of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, after stating that they were the ten shares belonging to him. On the 3rd January, 1908, the accused closed his shop. On the following day complainant presented a petition at the insolvent Debtors' Court, upon which the accused was adjudicated an insolvent. On the same day complainant instructed his solicitors to write a letter to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., agents for the Tapti Valley Railway Company. The latter replied on the 10th January, 1908, by a letter. He learnt that out of the ten shares five had been sold by the accused in his (complainant's) name on the 15th and 31st January, 1906. He thereupon made inquiries in the office of the agents of the railway company and found that the transfer deeds from Virchand had been signed by the accused in complainant's name and that he had furnished to the agents an alleged specimen of complainant's signature, which was, in fact, not his handwritting. The complainant further found that the transfer of the five shares was signed by the accused in complainant's name without his authority and had thus defrauded him of the five shares. He also found that the address given to the agents by the accused as complainant's address was false and the same was given by him to conceal his fraudulent dealings with complainant's shares. The transfer form was attested by one Adarji Hormusji, whom complainant did not know.

Some evidence was recorded, after which further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE S. P. G. COLLEGE, Trichinopoly, has gained the distinction of winning the first two places, with the University's Gold Medal, in the Science Branch for the B. A. Degree, while the third place was taken by a student who had read for half the year at the same College, and for the other half at the Christian College. In all, twenty-two passed out of thirty-five, a result that any College might well be proud of. Two Christian girls also passed the Mathematical Branch for the Degree, which are the first cases on record.

ST. CECILIA'S SOCIETY, MAZAGON.

A meeting of the St. Cecilia's Society was held on Sunday last, the 1st, instant, in St. Isabel's School premises, to consider its re-organization. There was a large number of guests present and at 11-30 a. m. the orchestra struck up a march which was followed by the anthem "To God on High" from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," excellently rendered by the mixed choir of the Society. The newly appointed Vicar of the Rosary Church, Rev. H. Pereira, was voted to the chair. Mr. L. M. Valladares then addressed the assembly. He said that there was an awakening interest in music, which interest was ever increasing. He then touched upon the musical history of the world during the last ten years and gave a detailed survey of the musical history of Mazagon during the same period. This led him to the history of the Society which he sketched briefly. It was established in 1876. There was remarkable progress; but retrogression followed towards the latter portion of the first period of eleven years, and he traced the causes. The second period of eleven years was one when the society had reached the high-water mark, when Mr. Briggs guided its destinies and during which period the Society became well-known and its services were largely requisitioned not only in Bombay, but elsewhere. The third period from 1898 down to the present time was not fruitful. At the outset, all seemed to go on well; but soon decay set in hence the re-organization. Whilst reviewing the ups and downs of the Society during the thirty-two years of its existence, he referred to the very great interest and the large assistance taken and given by the late Mr. Philip Misquita and paid a well merited compliment to Mr. L. B. d'Abreo for his untiring zeal and energy in behalf of the Society and his altruistic work in connection with the Matharpacady Musical Union and the Mazagon Choral Society; both which are now amalgamated with the St. Cecilia's Society. He concluded thus: "The sun has risen over the hilltops, dispelling the overhanging mist and clothing all in streams and gold. Soon he will ride higher in the heavens in splendour and majesty; and will set in the western horizon amid a glorious paradise of clouds. The sun of the Society has risen. Let us hope that in its onward progress it will shine in majesty and splendour; and when its sun has set, it will be in a glorious paradise of clouds." The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the St. Isabel's (Ladies) Charitable Association for kindly allowing the use of the School premises for the occasion. Then followed a Social Gathering interspersed with choral and orchestral items. The following is the constitution of the Committee of the St. Cecilia's Society:—President, Mr. Daniel Valladares; Vice-President, Mr. Jeremiah Ambosta; Hon. Secretary Mr. L. M. Valladares; Hon. Treasurer Mr. L. B. d'Abreo, Members of the Committee: Messrs. J. D'Silva, P. Rodricks, D. B. Miranda, Mathew Augustin, Jos. Gonsalves and J. Bracken and the Misses Lily Baptista and Grace Misquita. Musical Director, Mr. L. B. d'Abreo.

PUBLIC COMPANY'S MEETING.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Registered Office at "Bella-Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, yesterday, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding when the following special Resolutions were passed:—(1) "That the words 'Equalization of Dividend Account' be added in the list of Funds enumerated in Clause XXII;" (2) "That the Proviso which forms the concluding portion of Clause XXII of the 63rd Article of Association of the Company, be cancelled or excluded from the Company's Articles of Association, and that there be substituted for the same, so as to form the concluding portion of the said clause XXII, the following words:—'The Directors may set aside to the credit of the above-mentioned "Repairs Fund Account," and "Machinery Deterioration Fund Account," respectively, out of the net profits realised by the Company in every year a sum or sums, not exceeding 5 per cent. (Five per cent.) of the cost value, (as ascertained or estimated by the Directors) of the Company's Buildings, Engines, Machinery and Working Appliances of every description and may also set aside out of the balance then remaining of the said annual net profits, a further sum to be placed to the credit of any one or more of the above mentioned accounts (other than the said "Repairs Fund Acount" and "Machinery Deterioration Fund Account") provided that the sum placed to the credit of any one of the said accounts (other than the Repairs Fund account, and Machinery Deterioration Fund account aforesaid) shall never exceed 15 per cent. (Fifteen per cent) of the balance of the said net profits, and that the total amount of the further sum or sums so set aside in any one year shall in no case exceed 30 per cent (thirty per cent.) of such balance as aforesaid of the said annual net profits.'"

An ordinary General Meeting of the same Company was also held, when the business transacted included the adoption of the report.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited was held at 17 Tamarind Lane, yesterday, when the following Resolution was passed:—"That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw of Karachi the Company's Ice Factory at Karachi including the land and buildings and all machinery plant, tools, implements and effects used in connection with the Factory at the inclusive price of Rs. 130,000."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH. 5.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1477—Unwalla and P Bayabai widow and others vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum and another Mirza and M
1511—Edgelow G W and Co Nemchand Maneckchand and another vs Pestonji Nesserwanji Payne and Co
1516—Payne and Co Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Mirza Mahomed Shriazi and others Craigie L and O
1519—Mansukhlal J and H Wasudeo Waman and others vs Ramchandra Wairman and another Captain and V
1520—Mulji and K Dady Janbai widow vs Moti Goolabchand and others Wadia G and Co
1521—Ardeser H D and Co Dorabji Cursetji Shroff vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and others E F Nicholson
1-08—Wadia G and Co Jamshedji Cursetji Tarachand vs Soonabai widow Pestonji R and K
2-08—Nanu H and Co Bapooji Narayan Kathere and others vs Shamrao Balkrishna Nayek Bhaisaunker K and G
4-08—Ardeser H D and Co Jamshedji Edulji Saklatwala vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and others E F Nicholson
1495—B F Nicholson The Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another Ardesir H D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

722-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others—Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and O

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD).

For consent decree.

296-06—Bicknell M and R—Halimabai widow vs Janu bai widow and others—C P D'Cunha

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

488-06—Daphtary F and D—Chagganlal Dharsey and another vs Ibrahim Haji Amad and others.
490-06—Daphtary F and D—Virjee Valjee vs Ibrahim Haji Amad and others.
493-06—Daphtary F and D—Chaganlal Dharsey vs Ayub Haji Jusab and others.
511-06—Daphtary F and D—Maneckchand Pragji vs Ibrahim Haji Amad and others.
365-07—Raghavaya B and N—Mathu K R V Venkatacharan Chetty vs Velliamina widow and others.
761-07—Thakurdas and Co Chinnappa Sayarma vs Sayarma Saiboo Jamsetji R and D.
260-07—Raghavaya B and N—Rattonlal Raghunathdas vs Hariramji Shriramji.
962-07—Raghavaya B and N—Rattanlal Raghunathdas vs Motilal Partapchand.
995-07—Jamsetji R and D—Chhagan Khoosal vs Chatoorbhuj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.
69 08—Mula and M—Keshavji Deokran vs Velji Moorji and others.
75-08—Thakurdas and Co—Bhaichand Harseth and Co a firm vs G G Craig.
76-08—In person Agarchand Javraj and another vs Motilal Purtapchand and others.
77-08—Bhaishunker H and G Seskaran Samirmal vs Sevppa Tanba.
107-08—Captain and V—Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikhan vs Ardeser Nusserwanji Guzder.

Undefended New Long Cause.

963-07—S S Tyabji—Clement Pereira vs Braz Frances D Mello and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

847-04—Raghavaya B and N—Gangadher Sadashiv Gokhil vs Abdool Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy—Bicknell M and R

Commercial Cause.

206-06—Madhavji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and others vs Elie Beinoglow Thakurdas and Co
661-07—N M Cama Nusserwanji Muncherji and another vs Dalsukray Bejnath Malvi H M and R
887-07—Bicknell M and R—Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavsha and another—Dikshit D and S,
23-04—Edgelow G W and Co—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai Bhaishunker K and G
405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Narayan Premji vs Laxidas Pragji Ardeser H D and Co
310-05—Wadia G and Co—Rustomji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M
554-07—Kanga and P—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—F P Pavri
328-01—Payne and Co Jamnadas Hardayal and others vs Ramnarayen Ramrutton and others—Tyabji D and Co
231-5411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaprasad Gayadin Mulji and K
553-07—Smetham B and J—Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavaty
594-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Ruttonji Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and P
296,06—Bicknell M and R—Halimabai widow vs Jumnabai widow and others C P D Cunha
665,06—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monghibai widow vs Mosarji Valloo and others—Little and Co
456,07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Vaijappah Bhandare and another—Raghavaya B and N
667-07—Jamsetji R and D—Kalliandas Jugmohundas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally—Mohta and S
122-07—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwerdas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji R and D

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the EXAMINERSHIPS at the L. M. & S. Examination to be held in June when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1908.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

BOMBAY, 3RD MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 1908.

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS' DEBATE.

IF by any chance the Government had been defeated on the debate on the proposed Reduction of Armaments in the Commons on Monday, His Majesty's Ministers would have resigned. The Opposition supported the Government, fortunately, and the situation was saved. For some weeks prior to the debate there had been a split in the Liberal party, the Murray Macdonald Section having endeavoured to force the Government into cutting down the Naval Estimates, with a view to retrenchment. There are many Little Englanders who would reduce the strength of the British Navy to that of the Dutch, and recognise no wrong. They fail to appreciate the necessity of maintaining the two-power standard and among the number of these men, so blind to national interests, are several active Members of Parliament, returned by equally unenlightened constituencies. It appears that the followers of Mr. Murray Macdonald, who moved the reduction of the Estimates, with a considerable following approached the Government, and the rumour went forth that their views had prevailed, that the Cabinet, acting under this constraint, had sent back the Estimates to the Admiralty with the request that certain reductions should be made in them, but that the Admiralty firmly adhered to their original programme as the minimum possible, having regard to the safety of the Empire, and had consequently come into conflict with the Government. According to the *Standard's* lobbyist, the story had no foundation beyond the hopes and aspirations of a militant section of Radical economists, who had given the Government a deal of trouble since the opening days of the Session. It is explained that the Admiralty laid its Estimates before the Cabinet so long ago as October. The Cabinet returned them with suggestions of reduction. Two months later the Estimates went back to the Cabinet, with an intimation from the Admiralty that they had been reduced compatible with the safety of the Empire. On this assurance the estimates were finally approved. They involved, as is already known, a considerable increase of expenditure for the current financial year and a much larger increase for 1909-10, owing to the intention of the Admiralty to lay down two or even three new battleships of the Dreadnought type. The absence of the Premier alarmed the Radical economists below the gangway, who drew up an amendment to the address in favour of reducing armaments and proceeded to canvass for support in view of a division.

There were disagreeable surprises in store for the Murray MacDonald group of economists. In the first place, there was the larger increase in the expenditure on naval construction to be foreshadowed, as already stated, for the financial year 1909-10. In the second place, it was declared that Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army scheme will be found to have exceeded the original estimate of its cost by about £300,000. But the Prime Minister promised that the Army and Navy Estimates for the ensuing year, taken together, shall show a reducton of expenditure as against the current financial year now coming to a close. With this promise, it seems, the Radical group below the gangway contented themselves to the extent of cancelling their action hostile to the Government during the debate on the Address. But "mindful of the elasticity of pledges in a mixed Cabinet held together by sheer dexterity of mutual concession, Mr. Murray Macdonald and his friends abated not a jot from their threatening attitude behind the scenes." They made it plain to the Prime Minister, and to his colleagues, that they would hold him to his bargain. And, "although only a small percentage of these heroic Little Englanders have ever exhibited the courage of their convictions in the division lobby, they have contrived, by threats and murmurs, to set afloat the rumour that they had terrorised the Government to an extent unexampled in recent political history." In aid of the Government Mr. Rees started a canvass and at a meeting held three weeks ago his followers passed a resolution assuring the Government of its confidence that they would preserve the defence of the Empire in a state of complete efficiency, and deprecating any pressure on the Government to modify those naval estimates which their deliberate judgment approves. Labour members and Irish Nationalists were both against the Government, for the former pointed out that one of the chief duties of statesmenship is to preserve the peace of the world by means of negociation, the conclusion of treaties and so forth. They agreed that the Navy must be strong, but said that if statesmen are encouraged to think that they can count on getting an increase of armaments without difficulty they will neglect the diplomatic side of their mission. The Nationalists were ready to vote in favour of any reduction in Imperial expenditure on the ground that Ireland is always compelled to contribute an unjust proportion of it. And this was the situation on Monday when Mr. Murray Macdonald introduced his resolution, for whose success he entertained sanguine hopes.

The supporters made a remarkably bad beginning in attempting to persuade the house of the baselessness of suspicions with regard to Germany. It was only the other day that the Kaiser launched a new naval programme, and as a writer in the "Times," travelling in Germany, wrote the other day: "The sheer determination of the people of that country, especially the younger generation, to build up a great navy, was borne upon me in a startling manner.... their undisguised ambition to wrest the supremacy of the sea from England at the earliest possible moment." Then again, at the present time it was mistaken policy to urge the reduction of the Indian garrison. As Mr. Asquith remarked, Anglo-Indian Military strategy never has been and never can be governed solely, or even mainly, by the possibility of invasion. There are many other considerations which must never be lost sight of in this country though, as was observed it is not necessary to detail them, they are sufficiently well known and appreciated here. And Mr. Balfour did the Government an excellent service when he declared that there is no more complicated problem than the defence of the Indian frontier. His party when in power had spent infinite time and trouble upon it, but did not complete their investigation and they were therefore glad their successors had taken it up. Mr. Haldane's reference to his Army scheme was happy. As he told his constituents recently, the problem of the British Army is different from that of any other nation. It is fashioned for overseas work. Germany, France, or even Japan, could not send half the number of men overseas that we could. Our Army is fashioned for having periods of service abroad, and that Army is only part of the organisation. Once weaken the command of the sea and the whole basis of our Army organisation is gone. Once lose the command of the sea and we must come to conscription. We rest on the voluntary system because of the Navy. Lose that command and we shall be forced to do what other nations had been forced to do. The Army and the Navy stand together. It is one of the things that causes the most satisfaction that during the last two years the Army and the Navy have been coming closer together. Those facts should always be borne in mind in any discussion on the armaments of the British Empire.

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THE PATHAN AT HOME. SINCE a jirgah of Khyber Afridis proffered their good services with a view to bringing the operations across the frontier to an end by inducing the Zakka Khel to submit to our terms, it is probable that the presence of our troops in the Bazar Valley had a disquieting effect on the tribes, in general. It would be interesting to know what passes between this jirgah and the recalcitrant tribe. The latter are not to be easily coerced though, on the other hand, it might be reasonably expected that a deputation composed of the maliks or headmen of all the most important Khyber tribes will carry some influence and bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Zakka Khel, many of whose families are at present the uninvited guests of the tribes represented in this jirgah. It is also possible that these families may be outstaying their welcome, if they ever received any at all. The Zakka Khel pathan is a poor man amongst poor men and contributions for the board and lodging of his dependents may not be forthcoming. In this regard he will be less exercised in his mind for the safety of the family that he may have left under our protection, in Peshawar; that many have done so may be a somewhat astonishing fact to those whose knowledge of the Trans-Frontier pathan is gathered from the many adverse reports spread about him. Innately discerning, they have a very high appreciation of the chivalrous side of the British, with whom they have had dealings. These hillmen, crafty and treacherous by force of circumstances, when removed from their surroundings of never ending feud and bloodshed amidst which they are brought up, prove themselves to possess many good and redeeming points and make good and smart soldiers in the ranks of the Indian army, Amidst his native hills the Pathan's hand is against every man and every man's hand against him. At any time his life may be taken in retaliation for a similiar deed done by a fellow tribesman in the remote past and about which he may have never heard. Such conditions of life do not tend to foster the better human qualities. Should he be the possessor of a modern rifle he is a man of repute and though better able to defend himself against a seen enemy his life is the more sought for as the easiest means of obtaining his valuable weapon. When equipped to take the hills against us or to raid a neighbouring tribe the pathan is lightly burdened: his outfit consisting of a skull cap or wisp of cloth round his head, the usual blue shirt, wide trousers reaching below the knee, a cummerbund, a shawl or blanket, and a pair of grass shoes; to this may be added a leather bag of flour and a chagul of water; these two latter being usually carried by boys who are armed with only the long pathan knife, without which no man passes out of the door of his house. Except when on the war-path his life is not a busy one, and to rebuild the towers that some punitive expedition may have laid low, is but a matter of time only. The destruction of his crops may be a matter of some temporary inconvenience but the loss of his rifle is the worst of all calamities that can happen to him; it is the loss of his position amongst his fellow and other tribesmen and entails an outlay of four to six hundred rupees to become possessed of another or the alternative of a trip across the frontier with doubtful success and many risks of being captured.

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THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA. THERE has been a remarkable amount of success recently attending the policy of "China for the Chinese." First came the compromise in the Chekiang Railway dispute, then the abandonment by the Peking Syndicate of its concession in Shansi and finally the resumption of the work of patrolling the West River by Chinese gunboats, all the result of a determined attempt to secure back rights which had been given to, or taken by, foreigners, and the degree of determination is shown in the Shansi concession which has been taken over locally at a cost of two and three-quarter million taels which must mean a considerable loss. This is an instance of local opinion whilst the West River decision confirms it forcibly in a national sense, for while the outcry against the British patrol was local at first, it was fully supported at Peking which might, in the ordinary course of events, have rejoiced to find this turbulent Canton centre controlled for it without cost. Certainly China is not to be congratulated on its resumption. Within a few days of the withdrawal of the British ships it was reported that the pirates and robbers had returned to their work. Considering this, it is extremely difficult to believe that the local Shansi Bureau of Trade will effectively work the mineral rights which it has recovered. Corroboration to this opinion is lent by the fate of the Szechuan railway scheme which was to have been commenced in 1904 but is still in a state of "financial manipulation." The rich province of Chekiang may have sufficient wealth to claim independence of foreign capital, but when reputable Chinese engineers refuse to associate themselves with the construction of its railway, the people as a whole will realize that the money is not everything in such enterprises. Other provinces will hasten to emulate Chekiang and Shansi but sooner or later the fate of the majority will be that of Szechuan, whose railway is still in the air, while its representatives would fain accept a foreign loan. For this reason the agreement between the people of Shansi and the Pekin Syndicate is eminently satisfactory; the latter retires more or less gracefully from an untenable position, but it retains a prior claim upon any future loans made by the province. In the meantime it has an opportunity to reorganize itself, and, if the initial mistakes connected with the Shansi concession are avoided, there is no reason why it should not enter upon a period of activity as advantageous to China as to itself.

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HASTINGS AND THE LICENSING BILL. WHETHER or no the Hastings' Election was fought on the Licensing Bill, now before Parliament, as Reuter recently informed us it would be, is not related, but this is certain that Hastings has no sympathy with the present Government. When Mr. Harvey du Cros was returned at the General Election it was with the moderately small majority of four hundred and thirteen. Mr. Harvey du Cros was forced to accept the Chiltern Hundreds on account of too great pressure of business cares, and his place has now been taken by Mr. Arthur du Cros with a majority of one thousand and eighteen. Seeing that the immediate effect of the Licensing Bill was a depreciation in the value of Brewery shares to the extent of twenty-five millions sterling, it is easily conceivable that there should be a rally round the Opposition candidate. From the voting returns this seems to have been combined with apathy on the part of the Liberals, for while the new member obtained one hundred and forty-seven more votes than his predecessor, Mr. Harcourt obtained four hundred and fifty-eight less; so that there was a fall in the actual number of voters of three hundred and eleven. It is a significant indication of what both political parties think of the suggested legislation.

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THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND EXPANSION. WITH regard to the discussion of the question of the expansion of Bombay at a meeting of the City Improvement Trust, we learn that no draft letter is yet before the Board. All that has been done so far is to obtain the general opinion of the Board on the specific points raised, for incorporation in the draft letter which is now being prepared and which will be considered as a whole by the Board at an early meeting.

THE meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which was fixed for next Friday, has been postponed to the 13th instant.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for three members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. D. Carmichael and Mr. H. R. Greaves.

MR. W. JOHNSTONE is likely to officiate as Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Municipality vice Mr. W. B. Macabe who goes Home on short leave.

THE Maharajah of Darbanga introduces a deputation of the Bharat Mahamandal to H. E. the Viceroy on the 10th instant.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears that Sir Francis Maclean proceeds Home on three months leave during the ensuing summer, Mr. Justice Rampini officiating as Chief Justice.

MR. R. W. EGERTON relieves Mr. Johns as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway next month.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. "Dco. Balduino, from Bombay, arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant.

A EUROPEAN named Huntley *alias* Hatron has been sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, Calcutta, to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for snatching a purse from a Bengali travelling by the E. B. S. Railway, while pretending to examine his ticket.

A SPECIAL celebration of the Holy Communion will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Friday.), in memory of the late Bishop of the Diocese, The Right Reverend Walter Ruthven Pyn, D.D., who passed to his rest on March the 2nd, 1908.

MR. R. H. ELLIOT writes to say that a small boy was killed a few days ago by the bite of a snake on Barchinhulla one of the oldest coffee estates in Mysore. From the fact that this is the first fatality from this cause recorded since the estate was opened in 1856, though the appearance of cobras and other venomous snakes is by no means uncommon, he is led to think that many of the deaths reported as due to snake bite are really cases of poisoning.

IN a recent number of a Japanese journal, Mr. T. Kalajama described a process for the manufacture of a vegetable milk. The preparation is obtained from a well known member of the leguminous family of plants (namely, the soja bean), which is a very popular article of food amongst the Chinese. The beans are first of all softened by soaking, and are then pressed and boiled in water. The resultant liquid is exactly similar to cows' milk in appearance, but it is entirely different in its composition. Mr. Kalajama added some sugar and a little phosphate of potassium (in order to prevent the elimination of the albumen) and then boiled the mixture down till a substance like condensed milk was obtained. This "condensed vegetable milk" is of a yellowish colour, and is said to have a very pleasant taste, hardly to be distinguished from that of real cows' milk. However, it still retains the aroma of the soja bean. It is recommended as a cheap and good substitute for condensed cows', milk.

THE "Mining World" of the 1st instant says that the Directors of the Mysore Mine will have one of the most satisfactory Reports it has ever been their good fortune to submit, to present at the annual meeting to be held next month. "This is a fact of which everyone who has intelligently followed the Mine reports must be aware, and if the shares do not further improve in value within the next few weeks—well, they ought to. The Mine Progress Report for the month of December shows that in the new levels recently commenced at Ribblesdale's—the 3,626 ft. levels—the lode in the northern end is 2ft. wide, worth 1oz. 14 dwt. 6 gr., and in the southern end it is 3ft. wide, assaying 1 oz. 12 dwt. 16 gr. In the winze below the bottom level at Tennant's—the 2,440 ft. level—the lode is 3 1-2 ft. wide, assaying 2ozs. 18 dwt. 4 gr. In the 2,160 ft. level south at McTaggart's the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 oz. 12 dwt. 16 gr., and in a winze sunk 152 ft. below this level the lode has a width of 5 ft., and is worth 1 oz. 2 dwt. 5 gr. These are some of the deepest points in the mines." As already announced, this wonderful mine has just declared a dividend of 5s. per 10s. share for the last four months of 1907.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION ON LEGISLATIVE REFORMS. The representation of the Bombay Presidency Association on the Legislative Council reforms has been regarded in some quarters as portentously long. Having attentively studied it, I rather take it to be a remarkably able and well-reasoned document which could not have been made much shorter. It is not verbose. It is argumentative in spirit, decisive in its criticisms, and though ambitious in its demands, it formulates its proposals in sober and temperate language and in a studiously conciliatory spirit. The well balanced sentences, in which the arguments are marshalled, do not offend against propriety. All its criticisms may not be fair or acceptable; all its demands may not be legitimate. But its strictures, even where they are most open to objection, challenge attention by virtue of the reasoning and arguments advanced in support of them. When the Government and the Secretary of State for India will have laid before them the mass of literature which will accumulate on the proposed reforms, including opinions from a hundred public bodies and individuals, I doubt not but that the representation of the Bombay Presidency Association will be among the documents which will command serious and careful attention. We are on the eve of a momentous reform, provided the Government are in earnest about it. Admitting a genuine desire on their part to take a big step onwards,—to give the people of India, as solemnly declared in their circular letter on the subject, wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters, to bring all classes into closer relations with Government and their officers, and to enable them to take a more effective part in shaping the action of the administration,—they will see good reasons to modify their proposals, in the light of the opinions expressed on them, if the grand object avowed by them is to be attained.

THE ADVISORY COUNCILS. The Association addresses itself in the beginning to the proposal about the Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils. It is argued that the scheme, as devised at present, is "valueless and illusory." These Councils will have no initiative, no legislative recognition, no formal powers. They will be convened absolutely at the will of the Government, will be consulted in whole or in part, as may be desired, and the proceedings will be private, informal and confidential. The Imperial Council will be composed exclusively of ruling chiefs and territorial magnates, while the Provincial Councils will be drawn from a wider sphere, and will include representatives of commerce and industry, as well as the professional classes. The Association maintains with much force that Advisory Councils, formed on such a narrow basis, are likely to do more harm than good; that the aristocratic ranks, to which the Imperial body especially will be arbitrarily confined, are not so enlightened as to be in sympathy with the aspirations of the educated classes; that partly by nature, partly from interest, and partly on account of their nomination being dependent on the will of the Executive, they will be entirely subservient to its wishes, and their opinions will not represent so much the feelings of their countrymen, as the bent and inclination of officials. The Association pleads warmly for the grant of important statutory powers to the Councils, in order that their voice may be effective in shaping the action of Government. But if these Councils are to be constituted mainly on the proposed lines, I think the Association should do its best to have them as purely ornamental bodies, without a vestige of power or authority, because, on its own showing, if they were invested with power and authority, there is every likelihood of its being used in opposition to the best interests of the country. The principle of nomination for these Councils may be retained, but their value and efficiency will be sensibly augmented, if the arbitrary limitation sought to be imposed by Government on their own choice of nominees were greatly relaxed and modified. The Association argues that the elective principle should be introduced in these Councils; and proposes that if a Council unanimously disapproves of any administrative measure, it should be abandoned, and that if two-thirds of its members disapprove of it, it should be altered so as to make it acceptable, or should be postponed for the session. These proposals are, in my humble judgment, not in agreement with the purpose and principle of the Advisory Boards. If they were to be a sort of Legislative Councils in a different form, the special reason and justification for their existence at once disappears, and, on the other hand, a dozen reasons stand before us to demonstrate that they should have no existence in that form. Two Councils, partaking in several respects of a common character, exercising similar functions and parallel authority, each overlapping the domain of the other, are likely to create confusion and obstruction, and unnecessary trouble and difficulties. The scheme would be fraught with all the evils of a dual control. It would be like the deliberate addition of a fifth wheel to the coach. The Council of notables must not be purely ornamental; nor should it be permitted to degenerate into a sham, and the object for which it is to be called into existence will be best fulfilled by leavening it with the intellectual element.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS. The Council of the Association has some drastic recommendations to make regarding the constitution of the Legislative Councils. The Government proposal in favour of elections by distinct classes, sects and occupations is deprecated, and a decided preference is expressed for elections on a territorial basis. The Government scheme, unless it is pushed too far, is better suited to the existing conditions of India, and is better adapted for an adequate representation of all sections and interests, while there is danger of undue prominence being given to a particular political creed under the territorial system. The Association warmly resents the imputation that the virtual monopoly enjoyed by lawyers and publicists of this order has not proved an unmixed blessing. Their public services, as a class, have been important and in many cases, remarkably unselfish. As for lawyers, we may readily concede that their minds are trained for argument and debate, and that their wit is nimble. But it cannot be allowed that owing to their undoubted intellectual superiority, they are best fitted to represent the country in the councils of the State, to the exclusion of others. The merchant, the capitalist, the zemindar, and the manufacturer may not vie with the lawyer in general ability and quickness of parts; but he has a legitimate place all the same, in the Legislative Councils, and representation cannot be complete without him. Only the authorities must guard against giving undue predominance to certain interests, or "the favoured and privileged few," as the Association describes them. The representative of each class knows more about its requirements, and can speak upon his own subject with greater authority and insight than any one who has no personal interest in it. The lawyer can espouse, no doubt, his neighbour's cause, as he has been in the habit of doing, but his words cannot have the same effect. The Government is, therefore, justified in safeguarding class and race interests, though in their solicitude for the rights of minorities, they seem desirous of giving a preferential treatment to Musalmans in excess of their needs. The proposal to have a counterpoise against the "excessive influence" of a particular class is interpreted by the Association as "a desire on the part of the authorities to exclude from the Legislature the cultured and the capable, even if they command the confidence of the privileged few." Some colour is lent to the complaint by the stipulation that each class should select its representative from its own ranks. There is no reason for such an artificial limitation being imposed on their choice. If they are likely to go astray, in the event of their being allowed complete freedom of choice; if they are liable to succumb to the wiles and machinations of the adroit outsider, and return an undesirable person as their representative; than they are not fit for the franchise at all. But even these electors may be trusted to understand their own interests; their natural instinct will come to the rescue of their intelligence, however limited; and there will always be a strong inclination on their part to have their own men on the Councils.

A SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL. It is a question whether the Legislative Councils may not be made a little less bulky, with advantage to the public, and economy to the State. It is proposed that there should be twenty official members of the Supreme Council, in addition to nine members, including the Viceroy, who will have a seat on it "ex-officio." So many as twenty officials drafted to the Council for the purpose of maintaining the official majority will be a serious drain upon the effectiveness of service and will cause a dislocation of the public business. Granting the absolute necessity for the Government majority, it may be reasonably asked that the administrative evil arising in consequence should be reduced to a minimum. I hold it as a cardinal principle of the supremacy and ascendency of the administration that, whatever may be the total numerical strength of these Councils, the official majority must be maintained. The Presidency Association seems to admit this proposition in theory. We are assured that "the Council of this Association are fully persuaded that there is no desire anywhere at any time to defeat the Executive." But its own proposals for raising the number of elected members make the defeat quite a possible contingency, and, indeed, it is clearly contemplated in the representation addressed by it to Government. It proposes the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee, to which the Government may appeal when it is defeated on a measure, and the decision of that Committee should be final and binding upon the parties. The responsible officers of the Crown, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, will be subservient to a Committee of judges, many of whom may have no special knowledge of India, may have never been to this country, and have no idea of its complex problems. It will be handing over the administration to the supreme control of a Parliament in miniature. The fate of measures of the greatest moment might hang upon misguided sentiment and appeals to ignorance, and, perchance, on a catch vote. Parliament may intervene on a question of principle or policy which may have the effect of shaping the administration; but it would be disastrous either for Parliament or a small fraction of it, constituted as a Parliamentary Committee, to interfere in administrative measures, and to accept, reverse, delay or modify them at will. The administration will suffer. The Government will suffer in power and authority, dignity and moral standing, and this will react, in the end, on law and order, peace and contentment. There is some epigramatic truth in the saying that if ever India is lost, it will be on the floor of the House of Commons. The Bombay Presidency Association certainly does not contemplate this end. It would be an act of supererogation even to commend it as a truly and sincerely loyal body, or to say that its leaders are the real friends of the British rule in India, because they acknowledge its value, and want it to continue for the good of the country. They are for reform, not destruction; and from their weight, and influence, and sobriety, they are an invaluable counterpoise to the party of rancour, intemperance and disorder.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ducat, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel A. W. Forbes, vacated. Dated 10th February.

Staff.—Captain W. F. S. Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, to Officiate as Brigade-Major, Jubbulpore Brigade, during the absence on leave of Captain J. G. Giffith, 32nd Lancers, or until further orders. Dated 19th Eebruary.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant P. E. Prince, Royal Engineers, Company Commander, vice Major F. W. Saunders, Royal Engineers, transferred to the Military Works Services. Dated 2nd December.

72nd Punjabis.—Captain A. deL. Faunce, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem vice Captain A. Bredin seconded. Dated 2nd January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are posted to Military Works Services :—

Brevet-Major Craven, Captain Gervers, and 2nd Lieutenant Huddleston to the Lucknow Division, 2nd Lieutenant Bliss to the Quetta Division, 2nd Lieutenant Swinburne to the Poona Division, Lieutenant Money, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to Indian Army and posted to 22nd Punjabis.

The following from the Unattached List are appointed to the Indian Army and posted as follows :—

Cripps to 99th Infantry, Hinde to 124th Infantry, Eales to 119th Infantry, Wahab to 128th Pioneers, Jobson to 27th Cavalry, Pearson to 114th Mahrattas, and Minchinton to 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.

Major Thuillier, Royal Engineers, is appointed Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Jhansi, and Major Cartwright is appointed Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Lahore Cantonment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Taylor, D.S.O., Indian Army, is appointed Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police in Burma.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant Vesey of the 9th Lancers, as Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

Captain Rainsford Hannay, 1st Battalion, the Queens, is appointed Adjutant, 3rd Volunteer Battalion of that Regiment.

The posting of Brevet-Major Craven, Royal Engineers, to the Indian establishment is cancelled.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regiment.

The following 2nd Lieutenants appointed to the Unattached List, will be attached to British Battalions as stated with a view to qualifying for the Indian Army :—Craig to 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, Gradner and Hill to 2nd Berkshires, Strover to 1st Notts, and Derby and Sheepshanks to 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant Douglas Hamilton, Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Rhodes, 17th Lancers, have been permitted to resign their commissions.

The following transfers are ordered, the officers concerned retaining their seniority :—Captain Wreford Brown, Northumberland Fusiliers, to the Sherwood Foresters; Lieutenant Gordon, Royal Warwicks, to the Gordon Highlanders; and Captain Magniac, Lancashire Fusiliers, to the Leinster Regiment.

MOTOR CAR WITH THE ZAKKA KHELS.

A Correspondent writes :—An account of a Motor Car run carried out by a British-made vehicle during the Zakka Khel Expedition, will be of interest to motorists. A native Political Assistant was asked for from the Malakand Agency. His family was on the Malakand and there was no means of conveying the ladies to their home at Manduri below Attock. Colonel Godfrey, the Political Agent at Malakand, offered to convert a 30 horse-power Biddeley into a Zenana Car and drive Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammed Khan and his family from the Malakand Pass to the Indus. The car left Durgai at 9-30 a.m. and reached Manduri on the Indus via the boat bridge at Nowshera before the noon-day gun was fired from the Attock fort. It returned to Malakand the same afternoon having twice traversed the Pass during the day, showing a petrol consumption of twenty miles to the gallon. The running times were 3 1/2 hours on the outward and three hours and forty minutes on the return journey. Both runs were non-stop except to pick up oil and petrol at Nowshera on the return journey. The road distance from the Malakand Pass to Manduri is 72 miles. The roads were in excellent condition throughout.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

KING LEOPOLD AND GOVERNMENT AGREE.

Surrender of the Crown Domain.

HEAVY PRICE FOR CIVILIZED RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDOM, MARCH 3.

A telegram from Brussels states that King Leopold and the Government have agreed to the basis of a Congo Convention providing for the surrender of the Crown domain in the Congo in return for a fund not exceeding sixty million francs, created for carrying out public works in Belgium, desired by King Leopold, plus annual credits of three million francs, for fifteen years for works of an exclusively Congolese character, like hospitals.

The important concession is that King Leopold agrees to the voting of the Congo Budget by the Belgian Parliament.

THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.

A Vague Bulletin.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The latest Bulletin, signed by Sir T. Barlow, states that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is suffering from weakness and depression.

HURRICANE IN MAURITIUS.

Great Damage for Three Days.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

A hurricane has been raging for three days over Mauritius, and it is believed that great damage has been done in the southern districts.

HASTINGS' BYE-ELECTION.

Great Increase in Majority.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The bye-election at Hastings to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Harvey Du Cros, has resulted as follows.

Mr. Arthur Du Cros (Unionist).........	4495
Mr. Harcourt (Liberal)	3477

PARLIAMENT AND THE NAVY.

The Rosyth Works.

WAVERING ON THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The House of Commons is debating the Navy Estimates.

Mr. George Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, stated that he expected the works at Rosyth to be completed in from five to seven years.

Mr. Balfour expressed grave misgivings as to the Government's hesitating language in reference to the two-Power standard.

CHINESE IN BRITISH PORTS.

An Alleged Abuse.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Charles Fenwick moved the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into abuse in the employment of Chinese in British Ports.

Mr. Hudson Kearley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, promised that the Board of Trade would investigate the matter.

Mr. Fenwick then withdrew his motion.

BALKAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Russian Approval.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A Russian note to the Powers approves the Austrian and other Railway schemes, calculated to promote the welfare of the Balkan peoples.

In compliance with the request of Servia, Russia has instructed her Ambassador at Constantinople to support the project of a railway from the Danube to the Adriatic.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Ten pages of the House of Commons question paper to-day were filled with questons put by a group of members to Mr. Lloyd George concerning deaths of Asiatic firemen and coal-trimmers mostly serving on Eastern vessels.

Mr. Lloyd George replied in each case by merely stating the cause of death, the place of enquiry an other matters of fact.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The death has occurred of Major-General T. de Courcy Hamilton, V. C.

[Major-General T. de Courcy Hamilton, V. C., was born in 1825 and joined the 90th Light Infantry in 1842. He served throughout the Kaffir War of 1846-1847, receiving the medal. He next served throughout the Crimea and was in the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and the siege and fall of Sebastapol. It was in this campaign that the earned the Victoria Cross, the medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He retired in 1874 with the honorary rank of Major-General.]

THE Madras Budget will be considered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 7th Proximo.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Despatch of Troops Explained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The total number of the reinforcements which the French are sending to Morocco is 5,200.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

France has sent a note to the Powers announcing the despatch of reinforcements to Casablanca and explaining that it is not intended to modify the strictly temporary character of the operations.

KING ALFONSO.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The forthcoming visit of King Alfonso to Barcelona, which is a centre of anarchism, is awakening general apprehensions for his safety.

The young Catalan Monarchists of Barcelona have resolved to organize a special guard for the occasion.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the Canadian House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier read a letter announcing that the Prince of Wales will represent King Edward at the Tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec, provided that the celebrations can be held in July in order to fit in with the programme of the Atlantic Fleet which is to accompany the Prince.

ANARCHISTS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A despatch from Washington states that Mr Strauss has ordered the Immigration Commissioners and Inspectors to co-operate with the police to rid the country of alien criminals and anarchists.

Three hundred anarchists have already been banished from Chicago.

CANADA AND INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Dominion Government is sending Mr. W. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, to England to ask the Imperial Government to take joint action in restricting the influx of Indians into Canada.

U. S. AND VENEZUELA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Advices from Washington state that Venezuela has finally refused to arbitrate on the outstanding questions with America.

Documents, showing that the situation has reached a deadlock, will be submitted to the Senate.

CAPE COLONY FINANCES.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Merriman, the Cape Premier, has announced that there is an actual deficit of £3,000,000. The Government, he says, must devote next Session to putting the finances in order.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the Match at Adelaide, South Autralia, in their first innings made 445. England, going in again, had made 134 for four wickets when the Match was left drawn.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

Suggestion of the Calcutta Trades Association.

DISCUSSION WITH THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Calcutta Trades Association have addressed Government suggesting that the Viceroy should give an assurance to the Telegraph Signallers that whatever may be the result of Telegraphic Commission's report, now before the Secretary of State, their interests will be safeguarded by the Government of India.

The Signalling Staff held another meeting last night in the Telegraph Club in Bentinck Street, Calcutta, when it was decided not to accept the Director-General's offer to discuss the questions at issue with the six delegates in camera to-day, but to invite the Director-General to meet the whole staff in the Office Hall, the Press also to be admitted.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

Ex-Soldier Convicted.

SENTENCE OF THREE YEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

Thomas Thomson, an ex-soldier, with twelve years' service, was to-day, by the unanimous verdict of the Jury that tried him, found guilty and convicted of the offences of bigamy and concealing his first marriage from his second wife and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Moore, who presided over the Sessions Court, to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused said that his first wife, Miss Rosie Boyd, who was of Burmese extraction, had deserted him presistently and had refused to live with him; and that, as she had smashed up his home, he determined to marry his second wife, Miss Muriel Clark, regardless of the consequences to his first wife.

The Judge characterised the accused's offence as a serious one to his first wife, to society, and to his second wife.

On hearing the sentence, accused put his hat on in the dock and stepped down with an air of complete indifference. He was then removed in police custody and taken to the Rangoon Central Jail.

This is the first Bigamy case on record that has been heard against a European in Lower Burma.

THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The Maquis of Stafford has been paying a brief visit to Madras staying in Government House, and has proceeded to Mysore whence he will go to Hyderabad.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Loyal Speeches by Indian Notables.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 3.

At the Imperial Service Troops' Athletic meeting at Satwari on February 28th, all the events were very keenly contested. The 2nd Patiala Infantry was in the lead for the Championship with 22 points, the 2nd Kashmir Infantry second with 17 points and the Jhind infantry third with 12 points. Up to the last two or three events it seemed as if Kashmir might win and excitement was intense, but the mile and half mile races decided matters in favour of Patiala.

This State has won the championship now for five successive years, but Kashmir appears to be slowly creeping up towards the top and Patiala will in future have to look very carefully after its laurels.

Major Ross, Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service, Infantry deserves the greatest credit for what he has done in the way of encouraging athletics in his regiment without in any way making a fetish of this branch of training he has fostered and encouraged it and results have been most encouraging.

At the conclusion of to-day's programme, Raja Sir Amar Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Jammu and Kashmir Army, before the presentation of prizes by His Highness drew attention, in a short speech of the good results that were noticeable in the physical training of the men as a result of these annual gatherings, and also touched upon the benefit that resulted from all the units of the Imperial Service Troops having this opportunity each year of coming into touch with each other.

Regarding this particular meeting he pointed out that it was the largest in point of number which had yet taken place.

His Highness then presented the prizes.

The Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops then in a few words thanked His Highness for the great interest which he personally had shown in the meeting as instanced not only by the excellence of all the arrangements but by his presence each day in spite of the most discouraging weather conditions.

A fitting ending to the athletic meeting was the State banquet. The guests assembled in the Durbar Hall and were received by Raja Sir Amar Singh, the Chief Officers of the State and the Officers of the Kashmere Army, all being in full dress uniform.

About 8 p. m. the Resident arrived and shortly afterwards came His Highness.

After the guests had been presented a move was made by the European portion of the assembly to the Banqueting Hall. At the conclusion of the dinner the big doors were thrown open and His Highness Sir Amar Singh and the Chief Officers of the State entered and took up their places. His Highness then proposed the health of the King-Emperor and afterwards that of the Resident, Sir Francis Younghusband, and, in a short, speech expressed his great indebtedness to and affection for the latter.

The Resident, in replying, laid stress upon the magnificence of the hospitality of which he, in common with other guests of His Highness, had been recipients during the past few days and thanked His Highness for the expression of kindly feeling to which he had just given utterance.

In speaking of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops he laid stress upon the loyalty to British Government which His Highness and his forbear had always shewn and recounted many occasions upon which His Highness' troops had volunteered for service and had fought side by side with other troops of India.

Amid a most enthusiastic burst His Highness had given a further and most loyal indication of his feeling towards His Majesty's Government in that he had lately offered not only his troops but his own personal services in connection with the expedition recently undertaken against the Zakka Khel.

UNITED PROVINCES CONFERENCE.

Advisory Councils Condemned.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 3.

At the United Provinces Conference here yesterday Pandit Bishen Narayandar said that no Indian could accept the reform proposals as they stood regarding Advisory Councils. Native Chiefs should not, he said, be allowed to interfere in the administration of British India and that the proposals for the enlargement of the Councils were in the highest degree harmful. The standing Official majority was five and the days of the present unsympathetic system of government he said were numbered.

Pandit Gohranath Nusra eulogised Sir John Hewett for his famine work but referred to the great frequency of famines under the British rule. The only solution, he said, lay in a permanent settlement.

Babu Iswar Saran deplored India's lack of free primary education.

Hon. Pundit Sunder Lall deplored the poor prospects of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in these provinces and was glad to notice the proposed separation of the Judicial and Executive in Bengal, but asked why it should not be so in the United Provinces also, which was the most loyal and peaceful part of the whole Indian Empire.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

Question of Facilities Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 3.

An informal meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce here yesterday at which representatives of wheat-exporting trade in Karachi met Mr. Noel-Paton, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, to consider the question of the introduction of wheat elevators into India for which purpose Mr. Noel-Paton had expressly come here. Hon. Mr. De P. Webb, Chairman of the Chamber. presided and opened the meeting by welcoming Mr. Noel-Paton and thanking him for coming to talk the matter over.

Mr. Noel-Paton then addressed the meeting at some length after which an informal discussion ensued on the question of providing grain silos at various large wheat-exporting stations in the Punjab and elsewhere.

The general opinion expressed was to the effect that the provision of silos would not at present in any way lessen the demand on the part of exporters for greatly increased facilities on the North-Western Railway to enable that railway to move wheat more expeditiously to this port.

CAWNPORE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 3.

The Cawnpore Annual Horticultural Show was held this afternoon in Queen's Park and attracted a fair number of competitors, the Cut Flower Section drawing apparently specially a keen competition though the Fruit and Vegetable Section did not come up to the large variety displayed in last year's show.

Among the prize winners the Nawab of Gualtoli headed the list with 14, Canon Westcott being second with 12 prizes. Miss Cline took the first prize for the best decorated table, of which there were four, all the others also getting prizes; while Mrs. Cave took the first prize for artistic arrangement of flowers, the second prize falling to Miss Bevis. In the All Comers Competition for vegetables. Dobbinson took the first prize for the heaviest cabbage and also the first prize for the same vegetable in [illegible] Amateur competition, O'Brien taking second prize. The weather was lovely and drew out a large attendance.

THE ULSOOR MURDERS.

Trial of the Goldsmith's Case.

STARTLING REVELATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 3.

During the last two days Mr. P. F. Rennie, Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, has been trying the first batch of the cases of the Ulsoor murders.

The case refering to the murder of the goldsmith boy in Ulsoor, 8 months ago, was tried with two European and one Native Assessors and to-day after 9 witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the Public Prosecutor closed his case when the Judge recorded the statements of the accused. Bapoo, the first accused, who originally pleaded not guilty, now made a full confession making more startling revelations and creating a great sensation in the Court. He said that so far the police had pressed him to plead not guilty, but remorse prevailed upon him to tell the whole truth. He related that the originator of the scheme to murder the goldsmith boy was one Sivaprasad, Constable No. 414 of the Ulsoor Division. This man was living in terms of criminal intimacy with the mother of the deceased goldsmith boy and, finding him a hinderance to his familiarity with the mother, suggested to the first accused the means of murdering him in the same manner as the two victims in the previous murders. Accused received an advance of Rs. 30 for the purpose and spoke to the second and third accused who readily agreed as they also had grievances against the boy who had cheated them in respect to the sale proceeds of jewellery in the previous murders. The murder was then carried out and Constable Sivaprasad was present and kept guard during the carrying out of the murder, visited the grave next day and assisted in disposing of the jewellery taken from the deceased's body and subsequently further gave Rs. [illegible] to the accused. Sivaprasad was immediately sent for, brought in custody to the Court and identified by the accused.

The Assessors returned as their opinion that all the three were guilty of murder and robbery and the Judge promised to deliver Judgment on Thursday when he will take up the trial of the case of double murder.

LATER.

In the Ulsoor murders committed eight months ago, the accused have now given further information in regard to other murders implicating one Police Sub-Inspector, three Head Constables and eight Constables of Ulsoor for actively assisting them in the various murders.

The Kolar Police have also arrested one Iswara Rao, another member of this gang who confesses to complicity in these murders and that of a Brahmin boy, who is alleged to have been murdered in Madras and robbed of his jewellery and buried in the sea-shore.

TWO SAD DEATHS.

Mrs. Hawkins, Victim of Cholera.

MR. ROBERTS KILLED IN HIS TROLLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 4.

I have to record two more deaths of an exceptionally sad nature, the first being that of Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. Percy Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Rajamundry, and daughter of Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent of the Nizam's State Railway.

Mrs. Hawkins only arrived here on Monday, took ill with cholera early on Tuesday morning, and despite great efforts made by Colonel Thompson, I.M.S., Dr. Henderson Hunt, and Major Blenkinsop, she passed away at 4 a m. this morning. Mr. Hawkins arrived at 8 this morning from Rajahmundry and Mr. and Miss Pendlebury came in from Bombay this evening. It is supposed that the disease was contracted at Bezwada, where cholera is said to be raging. One of the deceased lady's children is also down with the same disease.

Telegraphic news was received late last night of a shocking accident, resulting in the death of Mr. T. L. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, N. G. S. Railway. It appears that Mrs. Roberts was trollying towards Naldira Station at 7-30 o'clock last evening, when he was run into by a light ballast engine travelling at 15 to 20 miles an hour.

From the story of Mr. Pitt, the European Engine Driver, it would seem that the trolly carried a lamp which was not lighted, but the engine's lights were all right, and just after passing the station signal about three-quarters of a mile from the station, the engine smashed into the trolly. Pulling up, he found Mr. Roberts, who had evidently attempted to jump from the trolly, lying in the last gasp with his skull fractured and thigh broken. One of the trollymen was underneath the engine terribly injured, the other three, with the Engineer, having jumped off in time. Mr. Pitt conveyed the bodies to Naldira Station and subsequently brought them into Secunderabad by Special this morning.

It is surmised that the poor young Engineer, who only came out from England ten months ago, being shortsighted, did not see the engine approaching and thus met with his fate.

A curious fact connected with the accident is that Mr. Roberts carried two dogs on the trolly with him, one of which is missing, but the other was found on the engine unharmed. The engine had parts of the trolly still on it when it arrived this morning.

The remains of late Engineer were conveyed to the Rest House and the injured trolleyman to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

A NATIONALIST ASSOCIATION AT TUTICORIN.

Boycott of Foreign Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

A Tuticorin correspondent writes:—As the direct result of several lectures delivered to crowded audiences during the past fortnight by V. O. Chinambaram Pillay and Subramania Iyer, an Association, styled the "Tuticorin Jan Sangoo," has been formed to practically work out plans of a nationalist party.

The objects of the Association are:—(1) To develop industries and trade and to foster spirit of Swadeshism; (2) To establish a Puachayet courts all over the town at which all Civil and petty Criminal cases shall be settled; (3) To start a Corps of National Volunteers to render necessary protection and assistance to the public and to do all that is needed for the growth of Nationalism.

Only those who promise boycott of foreign goods are eligible for membership. Upwards of 400 persons have enrolled themselves as members.

A meeting of local barbers and artisans was held here last week at which similar resolutions were adopted.

Prospectus have been issued stating that a Tamil bi-weekly newspaper will be issued on 9th March, the date on which Bepin Chandra Pal will be released from jail.

BANQUET TO MADRAS CITIZENS.

The Sheriff's Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

Mr. W. Donald Smith, Sheriff of Madras, entertained a number of representative citizens at a banquet last night in the Moore Pavilion in People's Park. Covers were laid for 132. The function was a great success.

The Governor in proposing Mr. Smith's health said that his main characteristic has always been a sense of public duty as a city father, a volunteer and as a supporter of local institutions.

This toast and that of the Governor, proposed by Mr. Smith, were drunk with musical honours.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

SICILIAN ART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

THE Babes in the Wood went into a second edition on Tuesday, when most of the principals exploited new songs, though Mr. Fragson, we understand, has been engaged in doing this since the commencement of the pantomime. Tuesday was fixed for the official recognition; but we may take it in a general way that the pantomime has been improving itself to its present state by nightly degrees, by a process of elimination and alteration to keep it topical, and that it did not, emulating a mushroom, just grow so in a night. Certain it is that the pantomime is immensely improved since Boxing Night. The children's interests is still predominant, catered for with plenty of the matter-of-fact, obvious, and often knockabout humour, which has its reward and justification in the laughter it raises. Mention has previously been made here of the deft manner in which the authors have entwined three or four legends of the nursery in the present pantomime. This is one of the charms of the pantomime. The story, with its varying issues, is never submerged, and the artistic manner in which Lollipop Land, with all its gorgeous and animated wonders, its diverting police-court and other scenes, is introduced as being seen by the Babes in a dream, makes one feel that here at least is an exception; a pantomime in which every contributory element, from the comedian to the electrical effects, does not lie in wait to hinder and mutilate a poor but honest plot. Of the new songs we may mention "Kiss and be friends," sung by Miss Marie George, the gracefully pretty and active girl babe, on whom applause is liberally bestowed; and "What can the answer be?" given by Mr. Walter Passmore which raises all sorts of questions, political and otherwise, without giving any answer. Needless to say, with a song like this, replete with topical allusion, encore verses are frequent. Mr. Neil Kenyon, whose staccato laugh and Scotch humour make the Baroness one of the most popular figures in the pantomime, has a song anent "Hielan' Mary," while Miss Agnes Fraser, the dashing Robin Hood, has "Willie at the Gate" arranged as a scene. Mr. Harry Fragson has a descriptive song in "Billy Brown," and Miss Madge Vincent now sings "Moonland," supported by a chorus with pretty electrical effects. Of the other artists Mr. Lennox Pawle is now severely handicaped as the Baron by a loss of voice. Mr Johnny Danvers remains an excellent Grist, and those clever comedians, Drew and Alders, provide a wealth of entertaining material. Miss Meredith Meredro, who rather freely indulges in the old Italian *vibrato* style when singing, is the Lord Hugo, and Mr. Arthur Conquest is the Dog. Miss Florence Warde, Miss Olive Palmer, Miss Doris Trevelyan, a sweet-voiced Fairy, Miss Lilly Graham, and the Pender Troupe ably help in other roles. It seems a pity that Mr. Harrison Brockbank whose make-up, by the way, suggests that Friar Tuck has run to fat all in one direction, is not now provided with a song. Mr. J. M. Glover's music, with its contrasting and sometimes startling brass effects, remains a feature of the pantomime.

SICILIAN ART.

Actors and students of acting find much to interest them in the Sicilian players appearing at the Shaftesbury. There is interest in the temperamental quality of the playing and in the stage methods, and there is also interest in the individual gifts of players of such strong and varying idiosyncrasy as Signora Mimi Aguglia, Cav. Giovanni Grasso, Signor S. Lo Turco, and others. Every stage has something to learn from its sister stages though of course each stage must evolve its own character. The Sicilian stage—what there is of it—seems to be one of the least bound by convention. In this respect it has little or nothing in common with the Italian lyric stage, which is a mass of artifices, perhaps chiefly because the dramatic side of opera is subordinated to the vocal. Teachers of singing think that a stereotyped round of gestural tricks more or less meet the case of acting. In one respect the Sicilians have no doubt yielded to Italian usage, and that is in taking calls. They take calls not merely after the acts but after exits in the full course of the play. Nothing deters them, no moment is too acute, no crisis of feeling too great. Convulsed one minute with the emotions of their parts, they are back the next, the men with genuflexions that would do credit to mumbo-jumbo worship, the women blowing kisses and showing their fine teeth. Some scenes the Sicilians play with so much abandonment to the painful situations in their plays of intrigue and passion, and carry the audience so well with them, that at times it may be a positive relief to the mind for the actors to interpose their own bowing and smiling persons. But, artistically, nothing can be said for the practice. It is odd that such realists as the Sicilians should not be alive to the incongruity and the absurdity of it.

MISS ASHWELL.

Miss Lena Ashwell made some graceful references to the excellent company that she has got together at the Kingsway in the programme-booklet issued last night at the 'premiere' of "Diana of Dobson's." The portraits of the company appear in medallion form in sixteen pages of this advertisement—less programme. A numbered box plan, a table of cab fares and a list of omnibus routes are useful features. The box plan shows the seats numbered from stalls to gallery. Miss Ashwell is keeping to her experiment of numbering pit and gallery seats. She finds, she says, that "the majority of my supporters in those sections of the house are pleased to avoid the uncomfortable wait outside the house." She is encouraged also to maitain the admirable orchestra of stringed instruments under Mr. Stanley Hawley. It aims at improving the standard of entr'acte music. The programme contains a repertory of thirty-six selections by the orchestra. Novelties in the repertory are marked by stars. The proportion of novelties is about one-third.

A PLAY SOCIETY.

A most excellent idea is the establishment of the English Play Society, which has been formed for the purpose of encouraging native dramatic talent and getting young and untried authors produced. It is a grand scheme, and has magnificent possibilities. The Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Waterford Earl of Lonsdale, Countess of Warwick, Viscounts Hood, Iveagh, and Barrington, Lords Alington, Kilmarnock, and Sir W. S. Gilbert have lent their names to it; Sir C. Wyndham, Messrs. George Edwardes, Cyril Maude, Lewis Waller, Arthur Brouchier, Frank Curzon, Charles Frohman, Frederic Harrison, James Welch, and a whole host of notables are backing it up and, in my opinion, every sketch writer worth his salt ought to step in with his merry guinea. The Society should go like hot cakes, for the readers of these plays and playlets, who decide if they shall be stage tested, are men above suspicion, and the Executive Committee are workers. Now, you ladies and gentlemen with a dozen unread sketches and scenas in your desks, step up step up: but before doing so, write for full particulars to the Hon. Manager, Mr. Lyddell Sawyer, 153 Maida Vale, W., and I feel sure you will be surprised and satisfied with his bill of fare.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A number of the Irish actors who have been appearing in the plays produced at the Irish National Theatre Society in Dublin are being sent out to New York by Mr. Charles Frohman. The Company will sail on Saturday from Southampton and among the plays they will present, in New York, are "The Waning of the Moon and a Pot of Broth." This is a tentative arrangement by Mr. Frohman, and if the Irish players "catch on" in New York he will augment the company and run it on a more pretentious scale.

By permission of Mr. George Alexander, a complimentary matinee will be given to Mrs. Edward Saker at the St. James's on Thursday, February 20. Among the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly promised to appear in a special programme are Miss Sybil Arundale, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Graham Browne, Mr. Sydney Brough, Miss Lilly Brayton, Miss Margaret Cooper, Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Miss Ethel Irving, Mr. Lennox Pawle, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Sir Charles Santley, Mr. Otho Stuart, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Marion Terry, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh.

Miss Hook of Holland registered its 400th performance at the Prince of Wales's on Monday, when it was brightened by the introduction of new songs, dances and concerted numbers and the piece went on into what is termed its second edition.

Miss Hook remains one of those successful entertainments which are able to support two matinees a week.

R. C.

AN EXCITING SHIKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I had rather a nasty hunting mishap last month which kept me in bed for about a month. This is what happened. After the Christmas holidays, work took me to Bimghad a village situated between Gawale and Krishapur on the western environs of Talavodi. You know where this latter is and what a sporting paradise it affords to every shikari who goes there and always meets with success as far as my knowledge goes. Bhimghad is always troubled with the leopord nuisance. To-night a watch dog would be carried off, to-morrow night a few head of poultry, the next night a porker and so to the great annoyance of the villagers who find it very hard to catch or hit him, for so wily is the movement of the panther that he will get in and out of a village after dusk even when the villagers are awake and moving about, unnoticed.

I was encamped near the house of the Patel—head man—and on the night of the 7th of January last a leopard broke into his yard and finding nothing more substantial, killed and devoured many head of poultry. Having so delicately supped, there was little doubt that the leopord would shortly try his luck again—a reflection that caused much dismay among the household and uneasiness to myself for the safety of my dog. So I resolved to go for him and sent out my peons to collect a few men for a beat. We set out early next day armed with my double barrelled gun and entered a ravine near by and commenced hunting for the leopard. After a while we discovered the remains of a buck partly eaten and knew at once that it must be the leopord's work, because there was evidence of the animal having been pulled down by the throat, whereas if it had succumbed to a hyena or a wolf the flanks would have been mangled. While engaged examining the venison I looked up and there just over my head, clinging to a great bough was the animal of whom we were in quest showing his teeth and glaring viciously. Quick as lightning the leopard leapt down and made off, though not before I raised my gun and sent a bullet after it. A sudden cry and a twist of the body announced that the bullet was properly billeted, but still the leopord kept on and I gave chase. I soon came to a denser ravine than the first and the leopard escaped from my view and my men disappeared. I followed the ravine on the footprints which I had great difficulty in keeping as the briars and wait-a-bit thorns were troublesome to push through. After a little while, however, I saw some blood and could get on better. I held my gun ready for a shot and felt that my knife was loose in the sheath. When I came nearly to the bottom of the ravine I suddenly saw close to me the wounded leopard. He did not run away this time but crouched down and spat at me like a spiteful cat, laying his ears back and showing his teeth. I fired straight at him and must have hit him, but he still did not move for about an instant, Then with a bound he came close to me and just as I was about to draw any knife, sprang on me, at the same time seizing the arm with which I tried to keep him off, and fixed his claws in my shoulders. The pain was so great that I shrieked out but there was no one within five miles to help me and I knew that I must fight the battle myself for my life. My right arm being free I plunged my knife into the brute's stomach and ripped him up to the chest, giving him one or two digs behind the shoulder which must have found his heart as he suddenly relaxed his hold and fell from me. The struggle was all over in a few seconds, but I had been knocked down, my clothes torn and the arm bleeding during the time. I tried to get up but felt giddy and queer and fell back insensible. When I came again to myself it was getting dark. I was in great pain and felt dreadfully thirsty and though I could hear the rippling of water a few yards distant I could not move. The only chance of any one coming to my aid seemed to be that my peons finding me not returned would come up to where I lay. I had several times tried to move but the attempts caused me much pain and I could not stir an inch. Once or twice I thought I felt against my shoulder a movement as of something crawling. A long time seemed to pass before my peons came. I lay almost fainting and stupid from pain and cold, but at last determined to fire off my gun. I turned my head with difficulty and looked down for my weapon and pouch. As I looked at my bleeding arm I saw a great brown looking thing lying over it. It was a hideous puff adde that had crept to me for the sake of warmth and had been my companion for hours. I kept my eye on him and could see a slight muscular motion in his body every now and then, like breathing; the idea came across me that he had already bitten me and was drinking my blood and my end was nigh at hand. Nothing could have saved me from the puff adder, but there is "a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft" to look after the life of men in my predicament. At last the joyful sound of voices approached, headed by my peon Sitaram, calling out Saheb, Saheb; but I dared not answer lest the movement made in so doing enrage the adder. As the voices approached, however, the reptile raised his broad head to listen and then dropped off and glided away in the brushwood, and the party consisting of my peons, the village headman and the coolies who took to their heels in the start coming up. I was released from my perilous position and carried to Camp on a litter of boughs. As the leopard was disabled before his attack on me, the injuries were not very serious and I was once more myself within a month's treatment. The leopard was a big brute and measured 8 feet 9 inches. This is my second escape from the Leopard, the first being in 1901 in Travancore when Lord Curzon visited the place for elephant shooting at Madathoray.

"THE FIRST JACK."

A PETRIFIED FOREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"There is scarcely," says a writer in the "Bombay Gazette" of 1851, "a spectacle on the surface of the globe more remarkable, either from a geological or picturesque point of view, than that presented by the Petrified Forest near Cairo." The traveller "having passed the tombs of the Caliphs beyond the gates of the city," proceeds to the southward nearly at right angles to the road across the desert to Suez, and after having travelled some ten miles up a low barren valley covered with sand, gravel and sea-shells, "fresh as if the tide had retired but yesterday," crosses a low range of sand-hills which for some distance run parallel to his path. The scene thus presented is beyond comparison; and a mass of fragments of trees "all converted into stone," and, when struck by the horses' hoofs, ringing like cast-iron, is seen to extend "for miles and miles around him" in the form of a decayed and prostrate forest. The wood is of a dark brown hue, the pieces being from one to fifteen feet in length, and from one and a half to three in thickness, strewed thickly together. The roots and rudiments of the branches, and all the finer portions of the centres of the wood are perfectly entire, the writer says. The whole are so thoroughly silicified as to scratch and to be capable of receiving the highest polish.

R. W. M.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

THE following Circular has been issued under date Bombay, 3rd March:—

DEAR SIR,—In pursuance of an urgent wish in that behalf, we beg to call at the Municipal Hall on Thursday, the 5th Inst. at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time), a preliminary meeting for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give expression, on the occasion of his departure from Bombay, to the feelings of esteem and regard in which the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., is held throughout the City and the Presidency.

Your attendance at the meeting is requested.—We remain, etc.,

AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH.
JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY
H. C. ARMSTRONG.
JEHANGIR C. JEHANGIR.
HARKISONDAS NAROTUM.
ADAMJI PEERBHOY.
BASIL SCOTT.
G. R. LOWNDES.
DAJI ABAJI KHARE.
C. H. SETALVAD.
BOMANJI D. PETIT.
R. J. TATA.
D. E. WACHA.
GORDHUNDAS KHATAO
NAROTUM M. GOCULDAS.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
DINSHAW M. PETIT.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM
SASSOON J. DAVID.
J. D. INVERARITY.
S. REED.
GOCULDAS K. PAREKH.
H. S. DIXIT.
D. J. TATA.
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEE.
DHARAMSI M. GOCULDAS.
GORDHUNDAS G. TEJPAL.
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

MR. SHEPPARD RE-APPOINTED.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from Government re-appointing Mr. W. D. Sheppard as Municipal Commissioner. They were all grateful to Government for giving them such a capable Commissioner as Mr. Sheppard, who had been of great assistance to them in the past, and he hoped he (Mr. Sheppard) would continue to render valuable services to them in the future. He was glad that Mr. Sheppard was re-appointed and he thought it was due to them to thank Government for giving them an able officer.

Mr. James Macdonold said he would endorse what had been said.

Mr. Dadachanji said they were proud of their Municipal Commissioner.

The letter was recorded.

The Committee considered a letter from the Chief Accountant on the subject of a letter from Mr. M. N. Wadia, the late Municipal Secretary, applying for the award of a lump sum to him in recognition of his services.

The Chief Accountant in his letter stated:—"In regard to the award to Mr. M. N. Wadia, the retiring Secretary, of a lump sum in recognition of his services, I have the honer to inform you that I have in consultation with the Municipal Solicitors, considered the rules and the law bearing on the case and find that a lump sum payment may be sanctioned by the Corporation for any work of a special nature outside the ordinary course of the officer's duties, provided that it does not interfere with the discharge of those duties (Article 72 (a) Civil Service Regulations). The only other rule under which a lump sum payment can be made to an officer is para 22 of the "Pension, &c., Regulations", but the conditions of Mr. Wadia's service preclude these rules being applied to him unless they are modified and I am informed by the Municipal Solicitors that any modification to be effected would require to be framed in very wide and general terms. Any revision I might mention would require the sanction of Government under section 81(2) of the Municipal Act. I understand that included in the services on which Mr. Wadia urges a favourable consideration of his case at the hands of the Corporation is the compilation of a compendium of points of law, precedents and procedure established from time to time and covering a wide range of subjects and a lengthy period in the history of the Corporation. The granting of a lump sum or honorarium for such work is within the powers of the Corporation if sanction is obtained before the work is begun (vide Article 72 (c) C. S. R.). The technical difficulty arises that prior sanction was not obtained but the Municipal Solicitors inform me that the validity of any payment could not be called into question were some such provision as the following added to Rule 72 (c), viz., "provided "that the supreme authority may in its discretion fix and grant as an honorarium for special work already commenced or already completed such sum as it may deem just and expedient even though prior sanction was not obtained to the work being begun." Such revision can be undertaken at the instance of the Corporation under Section 81 of the Municipal Act."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for favourable consideration.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla inviting the attention of the Corporation to his letter dated the 6th October 1906, on which he had requested that a plot of land out of the Battia Baug or any other suitable plot of land be granted for the construction of a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library or that the Library, with funds belonging to it, be taken over by the Municipality and be suitably housed; and stating that he understood the Corporation were at present negotiating with Government for the acquisition of the vacant plot of land adjoining the Municipal Office with a view to extending that building and that it seemed to him it would be quite feasible to set apart either the whole or a part of the ground floor of the new building for housing the library. He expressed a hope that the Corporation would now be good enough to take this suggestion earnestly into their consideration and submitted that if they agree to take over the library and provide accommodation for it as suggested by him, he undertook to make over to the Corporation a total fund of a lakh of rupees for its maintenance and that all that he asks in return was that the present name of the library be retained.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for disposal.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Threatened Strike of Signallers.

The work in the Bombay Telegraph Office was suspended on Tuesday night for a short time as the signallers refused to work without getting their three hours' rest in the night. The whole batch had come on to work at half-past nine. They worked on as usual till eleven when Mr. Baker, the Telegraph Master, informed the men that there was to be no division of the batch, as usual, into two groups, one working from eleven to two o'clock in the morning while the other rested, the other relieving the first group at two o'clock and carrying on the work till five. The men left their places and when the Telegraph Master went up to Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, Superintendent, to report them, they followed him up and represented matters to him. They refused point blank to work unless they were allowed three hours for sleep. Mr. Leslie made certain arrangements which satisfied the men who resumed work. The whole thing lasted for a few minutes, but a number of Foreign Telegrams were delayed.

TRAMS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps the Bombay Tramway Company are not aware of the great inconvenience they are putting the residents living in localities like Cheera Bazar, Thakurwadi, Girgaum, Charni Road, etc, to enjoy a trip to the Victoria Gardens with their families, for the want of a through car. At present there is no through car to the Gardens on the Girgaum line, as all the cars running on the Girgaum, Charni, Foras, and Clare Roads from Grant Buildings and the Secretariat, stop dead at the Byculla Bridge when the passengers, with their little ones, have to get out the best way they can, and rush across to catch the main line cars for the gardens, and in the case of children it becomes very trying. Even then if seats could be secured for them and their families (chiefly Hindus and Parsees) well and good, but the evening cars from the Fort are so full up, all bound for Byculla and beyond to Parel, that they have to wait and wait till darkness sets in and then, instead of heading for the Gardens, they have to turn about for a homeward journey after waiting perhaps for hours, to the immense disappointment of their families. When the Clare and Charni Road line was first opened for traffic, the horse cars were very conveniently arranged to run straight on to the gardens without stopping at the Byculla Bridge, which was greatly appreciated by the residents, but since the introduction of the electric cars on this line the through service to the gardens has been discontinued for some reason or other. Past experience has shown that the main line cars from the Fort to Byculla are invariably crammed and the chances of securing a seat at the Byculla Bridge are very remote. On the main line there are many through service cars from Grant Buildings and the Secretariat to the gardens, while those from the same places, via Girgaum, go no further than the Byculla Bridge. Surely thickly populated districts like Girgaum, Charni Road, etc, deserve to have an unbroken run to the gardens. It is therefore hoped that the Company will kindly give their attention to the subject, just as they have done on the main line from Grants Buildings to the gardens. In the way of a suggestion it would be welcome if the old system of painting the cars with the familiar old colours, say:—Green for Byculla, Lavender for Grant Road, Red for Kalbadevi Road, Plum for Girgaum, and Yellow for the Prince's Dock or Parel could be again introduced,—passengers will make no mistake in boarding the wrong cars and then have to get out again as fast as they can as, at present, the names of the different routes are not easily readable except when the cars are almost on you. During the nights similar lights as before could be used as a distinguishing beacon. It is hoped that the Company will guard against having a break in the through service to the Fort from places like Parel, Byculla, Jacob's Circle, Grant Road, Tardeo and Girgaum for, during the rains, such a system would cause the gravest inconvenience to the passengers.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

"THE FORTY DAYS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of his scholarly presidential address delivered on Thursday last at the annual meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, raised an interesting question regarding the significance of the "forty days" or the number 40, which we often come across on studying the manners, customs and traditions of some ancient races, notably the Hebrews and Egyptians. The peculiar importance or mysterious sacredness attached to the period of 40 days will be obvious even to the casual reader in the list of references which he made to the ancient customs and traditions of these people. Mr. Edwardes, however, did not attempt to explain what exactly the period signified, or what mystery underlay the sacred character of the number 40,—beyond suggesting that it might be "a round number significant of full development." But this explanation does not go far, if it goes any length at all, towards a satisfactory solution of the question. But there can be no doubt that something does lie at the bottom of the mystery. Among Hindus we find certain numbers such as 5, 7, 7½, 18, 60, 64, 100, 108, which are redolescent of good and evil associations. But so far as I can remember the number 40 is not one of them. Nor do I think that in any of our numerous Shastras the number has got any peculiar importance attached to it. If any of your Hindu readers can recall to mind any such reference, it may help to throw some light on the question. I shall, however, venture to put forth the following suggestion, which if correctly based, may go some length to throw light on the subject. Perhaps Mr. Edwardes himself, who is far more conversant with such subjects than myself, will be able to tell whether the explanation herein given is worth consideration.

In the light of Mr. B. G. Tilak's theory of the Arctic Home, the mythologies of ancient Egypt and Chaldea, as well as the Hebrew mythology which is to a large extent based on these both, betray traces of an Arctic origin in several places and lead one to believe that the true original home of the ancient Egyptian and Babylonian races was the Arctic region, as it also was of the Indo-European Aryan races. It would be out of place here to enumerate the various grounds on which such a view is based. Allow me, however, to say that the arguments in favour of such a theory, which Mr. Tilak has so ably marshalled in his work on the "Arctic Home in the Vedas," have found support among some noted philologists in Europe and America.

To come to the point in question, I am inclined to think that the period of "forty days" has reference to the long and continuous period of darkness, which may extend, according to the latitude of the place of observation within the Arctic Circle, from one night up to six months. Mr. Tilak has pointed out in his book that the ancient Romans had a tradition among them that at some age in remote days the year, so called, consisted of only ten months, as can be seen from the etymology of the word "December" the last month of the year. Mr. Tilak has argued that this tradition, fitting in so well as it does with the etymological view of "December," had its origin in the Artic Home of all ancient Aryan peoples, where a sunshine of ten months was followed by more or less complete darkness extending over a period of two months, when the sun went below the horizon and did not rise for full sixty days. This period of the long, ghastly and apparently interminable night, has burnt into the memory of all the races who had their ancient homes in the Arctic regions. The terrible goddess Kali or Durga who is invoked in the Rig Veda to take over the devotee safely across the fearful gloom; the darkness over which the spirit of Jehova brooded prior to the creation of the world; the sunless days, which were considered as impure for the disposal of the dead among the ancient Parsis; the region of Ur of the Chaldean inscriptions; the region of Yama or Yima or Pluto, of Hindu, Parsee and Greek scriptures; the Cimmerian darkness; the gloomy abodes of Parnassus where some mystic rituals were performed, by virgins; the dark cave in which Balder, the Norse hero struggled (was it for 40 days?) with the dragon; the wilderness where Elijah was fed for forty days by "black" ravens; the wilderness which Christ entered into after rising from the waters of the Jordon, and in which he fasted and was tempted of Satan for "forty days;" and most probably the midnight gloom at Gethsemene,—all these have at their background the long and terrible Arctic night during which men prayed and sacrificed unto the Deity that the day may be hastened when they would again see the face of the Sun-god.

It is necessary in this connection to remember that the periods of darkness and of sunshine were not the same everywhere in the Arctic regions. They differed according to the latitude of the places inhabited by the several races in the course of their constant migrations, so that different peoples carried with them on the break up of the Arctic "home" memories of different periods of sunshine and darkness which made up the year. Thus the Indo-Aryans have traditions of a year or seven months of sunshine, also of nine as well well as ten months' sunshine. The races that migrated to the west, on the other hand, seem to have carried with them a strong memory of a year of ten months (of sunshine). Probably the Egyptian and Babylonian mythologies will also be found to contain references to a similar Arctic year, judging from the fact that certain deities among both the peoples have disclosed their Arctic origin.

There is another thing to be remembered. The period of darkness which followed the final setting of the sun at the end of ten months would not be completely dark, as will be apparent to those who have studied Arctic phenomena. The setting of the sun will first be followed by a period of twilight lasting for some days and nights. This will be followed by complete gloom extending over the major portion of the "period of darkness." This in its turn will be followed by a period of gloaming and dawn, heralding the reappearance of the sun at the end of the year. The period of dawn will be equal in duration to the period of twilight. Thus during the two months or sixty days of sunlessness, the period of real darkness or of complete gloom would probably be 40 days, preceded and followed by ten days long twilight and dawn respectively. I suggest that it is this period of 40 days long night that is at the background of all the strange customs and traditions referred to by Mr. Edwardes. Darkness to the ancient people always typified death and carried with it associations of impurity, sickness and evil. The end of the period meant the cessation of torpor and suffering and the quickening and resurrection of life, bringing along with it brightness and gladness into the world. Mr. Edwardes will see that "each and every one" of his references have ideas of either darkness, death and impurity or of resurrection, brightness and joy attached to them. It is for the reason above stated and for others too lengthy and complicated to mention here, that I suggest that the peculiar sacredness or importance or mystery underlying the period of "40 days", or the number 40, is based on traditions having their source in the phenomenon of the Arctic night extending over days and nights together. I do not contend that this explanation will carry conviction by itself or that it may not even be disproved on other grounds. But I do hope that persons interested in the question will give a fair consideration to it, in spite of its novelty.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. PRABHU.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th March 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Ms
Turkey	3	11	20 p m	4	47
Teheran	4	2	30 p m	0	27
Suez..............	4	2	30 p m	0	20

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice. Telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Yungcheong and Tali. (2-3 08).

Moulemein route to Siam via Kanburi right (3-3 08).

Lines to Burma now restored (2-3 08.)

Traffic for all stations liable delay owing lines working badly (4-8-08).

SPORTING NEWS.

THE GUJERAT CUP MEET 1908.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOLKA, MARCH 3.

This sporting event has just been brought to a successful finish at Dholka, about 30 miles from Ahmedabad.

The following is an account of the various heats with a brief summary of each.

GUJERAT CUP—1ST NOMINATION.

HEAT 1.

BHAGWANT SINGHI OF ORCHA.
R. C. BROWN.
WODEHOUSE
MILBANKE (Spear.)
W. B. SOUTAR (Scratched).

This was a fine run across the open. Orcha nearly speared, on the whole Milbanke had much the best of it and won the heat fairly easily. Wodehouse fell.

HEAT 2.

RANJITSINGHI OF BARIA (Scratched.)
F. S. ROSE.
J. S. FORBES (Spear.)
A. K. GRAHAM.
FATEH SINGH RAO GAIKWAR (Scratched.)

This heat was a terrible long time getting run off some seven hours in fact, in the morning they were put on to a fast pig but lost him after a hard run. In the evening they were let go to another nice boar which took them over a vile line of country. Graham was speedily thrown out and Rose got mixed up in a babul tree leaving Forbes by himself, and he eventually succeeded in getting home.

HEAT 3.

J. ST. J. GRAHAM.
F. GRAHAM (Spear.)
F. P. LORY.
J. S. B. HOTSON (Scratched.)

All in this heat had a chance of spearing. Lory's pony seemed a trifle out of hand and the others did most of the work. F. Graham eventually succeeded in showing blood first.

HEAT 4.

H. E. RUDKIN.
D. N. GRAHAM. (Spear.)
LAKHAJI RAI OF RAJKOTE.
R. E. A. ELLIOT (Scratched.)

This was a fine 31 inch boar. At the start Rudkin had quite the best of it and speedily established a useful lead of some 30 lengths. The boar jerked to the left which let up Graham when a magnificent race ensued, both speared almost simultaneously, Graham getting it. This was one of the finest heats of the meet.

SEMI-FINALS.—1ST NOMINATION.

MILBANKE.
D. N. GRAHAM.

This heat was let go to a fine boar in a sounder, Graham getting much the best of it, the sounder ran through some jungle, each competitor following what he thought was the right pig. Graham speared while Milbanke lost his. As there was some uncertainty as to who was on the correct pig, it was decided by the Committee to run the heat over again. In the run off Milbanke succeeded in winning the spear.

F. GRAHAM.
J. S. FORBES.

Let go to a fine pig Forbes had somewhat the best of it and getting a bit of a lead was rattling the pig down a lane when an ancient piece of female India appeared at the other end, this caused the pig to jirk through the hedge out to where Graham was, who had a soft thing or in other words a tired pig to spear. Forbes being boxed up in the lane arrived just as blood was drawn.

FINAL—1ST NOMINATION.

MILBANKE.
F. GRAHAM.

Some delay was experienced in getting this heat off, as all reliable Khubber had been exhausted, so it was a case of searching on the off chance.

By rare good luck a good boar was put up and gave a sporting run. Graham had the best of it and was rattling the pig down a lane when he jirked through, this let Milbanke in who getting on speedily brought things to a conclusion, thus Major Sir John Milbanke, 10th Hussars, won the First Nomination of the Gujerat Cup.

GUJERAT CUP.—2ND NOMINATION.

HEAT 1.

J. ST. J. GRAHAM.
BHAGWANT SINGHI OF ORCHA.
F. GRAHAM.
D. GRAHAM (Spear).

This was a fine straight run in the open. St. John Graham got on first, then Donald Graham came up and would not be denied and speared. Bagwant Singhi of Orcha, more commonly known as Raja Bahadur, did not seem to go with quite his old dash.

HEAT 2.

F. S. ROSE.
J. MILBANKE (Spear.)
J. S. FORBES.

This heat can hardly be considered a lucky one for any but the winner—the pig took a line over a vile bit of country, first the Umpire came down at vile a sunk lane, then Forbes while leading and close to the pig came down, his horse putting his foot in the ground, almost at the same moment Rose's horse did the same thing, thus leaving Milbanke to spear at his leisure, which he did.

HEAT 3.

F. P. LORY.
A. K. GRAHAM.
H. E. RUDKIN. (Spear)

Got on to a large sounder containing five or six rideable pig, the Umpire galloped into the middle and separated a nice boar before giving the order to ride. Lory and Rudkin going for all they were worth the latter getting somewhat the better of the race, and after jirking him once came round and speared.

Owing to various casualties of men and horses the Second Nominations had dwindled down pretty considerably so that only 3 heats were necessary. For the final, therefore, of this Nomination H. E. Rudkin, Donald Graham and Milbanke were left in, the latter was thus left in for the finals of both nominations, so his chances of winning the cups outright looked particularly rosy.

After a bit of a search a good boar was found in some Kasumba fields, this told heavily against Rudkin's pony who was already very leg weary, all had a fair chance, the heavier horses soon forging ahead, the pig eventually made his way into some Jow jungle fringing the Sabarmati River, when D Graham managed to get his spear home, a most gallant performance for man and beast as the going was of the worst.

This left Milbanke the winner of the First Nomination to fight it out with D Graham the winner of the Second Nomination for the possession of the Gujerat Cup.

A small sounder containing one decent boar was very speedily found and the word to ride given. Fortunately he took quite a nice line of country. At first Milbanke held a little lead, but a slight jirk to the right speedily equalized this, across a bit of broken ground. Milbanke again forged ahead and taking a line down a bit of a lane his prospects looked bright, but the pig as pig have a habit of doing jirked to the right, only to meet Graham, so turning round he shot off down the lane again. This time there was no jirk and Donald Graham gave him a good spear and then won the Gujerat Cup of 1908. All sportsmen present heartily congratulated him and his good horse Spartan on this fine performance.

SALMON CHALLANGE CUP.

HEAT 1.

H. E. RUDKIN (Spear.)
J. S. FORBES.
J. MILBANKE.
RANGIT SINGHI of BARIA (Scratched)
FATEH SING RAO (Scratched)

Rudkin seemed to have the legs of the others riding a very shapely white pony as handy as he was fast. He was difficult to beat and had he not taken a couple of bad tosses results might have been different, in this heat he was not to be denied and won fairly easily.

HEAT 2.

DARLEY.
BROWN.
D. GRAHAM.
ROSE (Spear.)

A somewhat unfortunate heat as hardly was the order to ride given than another heat following a boar charged making down; thus in a small area were two heats of four men each and an umpire each and some dozen pig all going sixteen annas, eventually Rose speared a pig and showed blood. Umpires have a difficult job very often to perform and they ought to make it a rule, when a sounder breaks with more than one pig similar in size and color, that one pig should be separated completely before the order to ride is given. If this is not done it is beyond the power of man to say that the right animal has been speared and it is uncommonly easy to change your pig in even thin jungle.

HEAT 3.

F. P. LORY (Spear)
SOUTAR (SCRATCHED).
F. GRAHAM.

This was quite a good run after a nice young boar. The smart country bred mare ridden by Lory favoured by his light weight gradually drew ahead turned the pig and got on again and just managed to spear. Graham getting in a good second spear. Although Lory failed to show blood the Umpire awarded him the spear on the grounds of there being fat on it.

HEAT 4.

G. HUTCHINSON (spear.)
NARSINGHI (scratched.)
LAKHAJI RAI OF RAJKOTE.
A. K. GRAHAM.

This heat was a very long time in getting a spear home. No less than twice was "no heat" called. The third attempt they were successful; all got a fair chance Lakhaji Rai almost getting home, then Hutchinson came up and actually galloped over the pig but failed to spear; turning quickly, however, he reached him before anyone else and speared.

This left four men in for the final and as time was getting on it was decided not to have semi-finals but to run it off in one heat.

SALMON CUP—FINAL.

H. E. RUDKIN—120th Rajputana Infantry
F. S. ROSE (spear) 10th Hussars.
G. HUTCHINSON—122nd Rajputana Infantry.
LORY—Educational Department.

This heat got away to a level start on a boar that was found in a field of Kosumba At first Rudkin led but got thrown out on a jirk and in the heavy crops could not for a moment see which way the pig had gone. This let up Lory and Rose, the latter's pony seemed to revel in the crops and galloped as though it was a maidan jirking the pig a couple of times. Rose managed to reach and spear thus won the Salmon Cup. As this was his maiden effort in cup pigstiking he is to be heartily congratulated.

The following are the results of the point to points which were run off about four miles from Dholka at the finish of the pigsticking events:—

TULLY CUP for horses distance 3 miles.

Lieut Col J. S. Forbes bl w k Khala..........Owner 1
Mr, St John Graham's b w m Ambrosine......Owner 2
Bhagwant Singhi of Orcha's b w b Vladimir Capt Rudkin 3
Mr J Symon's b w g Kingfisher..................Owner 0
Mr. A P Wodehouse's b w g Mastodan...........Owner 0

This was quite a good race for the first four horses; very little would have changed the result; thus Vladimir fell and had to be remounted and even then finished third and going strong. Kingfisher would have done better, but had the misfortune to jump into a lane and could not find an exit quickly, but these little fatalities are the whole charm of the sport of point to points.

PONY CUP for ponies 2 miles.

Lieut Col J S Forbes' Substitute..................Owner 1
Mr F P Lory's Sandow....................................Owner 2
Mr J Symon's Blue Rock (Disqualied)...Capt Rudkin 3
Mr J St John Graham's Jungli (Fell)............Owner 0
Capt G Hutchinson's Dick Turpin (Fell).........Owner 0

Blue Rock was the only whaler running against four Arabs. He finished first but owing to his inability to weigh the necessary 12 stone much to the regret of all who know his sporting owner he had to be disqualified and the race awarded to Substitute. The course was the same as for the horses and proved a stiff one as may be seen from the number of accidents.

Much to the regret of all the point to point for country breds fell through. This is an event which one would think ought especially to appeal to the local sportsmen, The class of animal necessary are to be bought locally for very moderate prices. But nothing would seem to catch on. A diabolo or a ping pong tournament would possibly have a much larger entry. The Committee might think over the proposal.

Indeed looking back at the Cup meet that is just over, it is rather sad to see the want of enthusiasm over what is the finest sporting event of the West of India.

Only 13 men actually faced the starter in the First Nomination of the Gujerat Cup and ten in the latter, while 13 competed for the Salmon Cup. The reasons are various, partly to the unusually early date fixed for the meeting and partly to unavoidable causes but the fact remains that there is a want of enthusiasm.

A word of thanks is due to Captain G. Hutchinson who took over the duty of Honorary Secretary and did his best successfully to run a most arduous show. Every one knows the anxieties of this position, more power to the man who unselfishly gives up so much of his time and pleasure.

The messing arrangements were admirably run by the Ahmedabad Gymkhana butler and left no room for fault finding, drinks and iced fruit were always on the spot.

Pig—that most important item—were fairly plentiful, but owing to the early date of the meet crops were still very high and some of the jungle very thick. There were more "no heats" and pig lost than ever before remembered. This was solely owing to the difficulty of following them and keeping them in sight. Gujarat is rarely fit for a cup meet before April. It is of course hot then, but what matter, good pigstickers never think of their complexions. Pig are or should be the one and only consideration. Before the 15th March it is difficult, indeed almost impossible, for the average soldier man to get leave. Not a single entry came from Poona, Mhow, Nasirabad, Deesa, Rajkote, or Neemuch.

It is far more likely that this absenteeism was entirely a question of difficulty in obtaining leave and not a question of a want of sporting feeling.

"MEAKIN" CUP ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following is the drawing for play at Mhow:—

I.—E. Surreys vs. R. F. A. Mhow.
II.—Carabineers vs. Worcesters.
The Royal Scots.—Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

III.—The Royal Scots vs. Winners of Match I.

FINAL.

Winners.—Match III vs. Winners of Match II.

S. I. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

In the South Indian Association Football Tournament yesterday the Dorsets beat the Perambur Railway Football Club by 4 goals to nil.

MR. G. KINGSLEY, President of the Indian Tea Association, referred, in the course of his address at the Annual Meeting of the Association held in Calcutta, to a very old grievance when he said that it was "strange that under a Government which came into power on the cry of Free Trade it should be possible for such a Crown Colony as Ceylon to still impose a tax of over 50 per cent. of Indian tea." The anomaly is certainly extraordinary and should be done away with without delay. In May last a representation on the matter was submitted to the Calcutta Association by eight important planting bodies, including the United Planters' Association of Southern India, which urged that renewed action should be taken to obtain from the Government of Ceylon the removal of the objectionable duty. A copy of the joint letter was subsequently forwarded to the Government of India with the request that the whole question should be again referred to the Secretary of State. The chief objection which those who support the duty advance to its abolition is that they fear that the promiscuous admission to the island of low class teas from China and Japan would injure the reputation of the Ceylon product, and the Committee of the I. T. A. thinks that if Indian tea alone were concerned, much of the existing oppposition would disappear."

BANGALORE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 3.

The Bangalore Gymkhana Races were run to-day in fine weather before a good number of spectators.

There was one Book-maker who did fair business. The Officers of the Sherwood Foresters were "At Home," their band providing some excellent music.

Colonel Welley Dod, Sherwood Foresters, judged the races, Colonel Brereton took time, while Major Jones started the fields. Details:—

NEW YEAR CUP.—Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14-1 and under, 4 furlongs.

Capt A K Heylands' St Martin 10st 10lb........Owner 1
Capt G W Walker's Panch 11st 7lbs.......... Mr Astley 2
Mr M K Hodgson's Seamen 10st.........Capt P Leveson 3
Mr Gower's Stingah 10st 6lbs........................Mr Napier 4

Betting.—2 to 1 on Panch, 2 to 1 against St Martin, 3 to 1 Stingah and 4 to 1 Seamen.

The Race.—Won by one length with 1½ lengths between the second and third.—Time 1m 13·5 secs.

TRIAL CUP.—Open to race. C B Horses Handicap. 4 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Sait's Philcourage 10st......Capt Heylands 1
Mr J B's Nobleman 7 st 7lbs ....Thakur Singh 2
Mr Rahimtoola Sait's Manganese 7st 1lb ..... Krishna 3
Major Jones' Equerry 8st 3lbs.........................Mr Pile 4

Betting.—3 to 1 on Philcourage, 2 to 1 against Nobleman, 4 to 1 Equerry and 6 to 1 Manganese.

The Race.—Won easily by a distance; 10 lengths between the second and third. Time—56 2/5 secs.

POLO SCURRY HANDICAP.—For "bona fide" polo ponies. 13 furlongs.

Major R H Hayes' Cocoa 11st 5lbs ...Mr Hamyington 1
Major Hayes' Bushranger 12st ....Mr Hughes 2
Mr R A Lloyd Barrow's Major 10st 11lbs.........Owner 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Cocoa, 1 1-4 to 1 against Bushranger and 4 to 1 Major.

The Race.—Won easily by one length with the same distance between the second and third. Time.—45 2-5 seconds.

LADIES' PLATE.—Distance handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Ladies' nomination. One mile.

Capt Heylands' St Martin 10st, Owner 15 yards start, nominated by Mrs Heylands ....Owner 1
Capt the Hon Joicey's Fanjo 10st, 30 yards start, nominated by Miss Adderley ....Major Stephen 2
Major Tottenham's E. K. 10st, nominated by Mrs Tottenham..Owner 3

Also ran.—Sally, Green, Tom Tucker, Peter Ham, Retort, The General, Derision and Slug.

Betting.—6 to 4 against St. Martin, 3 to 1 Banjo and 4 to 1 E. K.

The Race.—Won by 2 lengths with 2 1/2 lengths between the second and third. Time.—2 min 3/5secs.

CHARGER CUP HANDICAP. For "bona fide" chargers; 6 furlongs.

Capt the Hon Joicey's Patrick 12st......Major Stephen 1
Mr O K Mason's Conundra 11st 4lbs...............Owner 2
Mr P F Villier's Gay Lord Quex 11st ......Mr Astley 3
Major Hayes' K C S 11st ....Capt Heylands 4
Mr Pile's Peter 10st 10lbs ....Owner 0
Major Tottenham's Sixty-nine 10st 7lbs ....Owner 0
Capt Applin's Bob ....Owner 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Gay Lord Quex, 1½ to 1 against Patrick, 2 to 1 K C S I, 3 to 1 Conundra, and 4 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Patrick led all the way winning easily by 3 lengths with one length between the second and third. Time—1 min 30secs.

SELLING RACE.—Open race for ponies 14-2 and under. Ponies to be sold for Rs. 1,200. To carry 107 3 pounds allowed for every Rs. 100 below Rs. 120 0 Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr Seyed Mohideen's Camilla 10st 7lbs.Capt Heyland 1
Mr J Douglas' Retort 10st 7lbs..........................Owner 2
Major Tickell's Dainty 10st 1lb......Major Tottenham 3

Betting—3 to 1 on Camilla, 2 to 1 against Retott and 4 to 1 Dainty.

The Race.—Won easily by 3 lengths with 4 lengths between the second and third. Time—57 secs.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

LADIES RACE C CLASS—Sailed at 4-30 p m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	2 42	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	4 30	5 58 1	1 25 19
Maud	Scr	Officers R E	4 30	6 6 28	1 36 28
Meg	54	Lieut A O Trench	4 30	6 4 9	1 33 15
Jean	7 12	C N Moberly	4 30	6 17 58	1 40 46
Valkyrie ...	4 57	H E Johnson and R Walker	4 30	Did not Start	
Curlew	3 36	C A Wordsworth..	4 30	do	

Course No. 1 = 5·4 miles—1st Prize won by Lapwing and 2nd Prize won by Meg Wind N W Strength Moderate

LADIES RACE B CLASS—Sailed at 4-45 p m

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Mannikin ..	1 21	Officers R A	4 45	6 12 32	1 26 11
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	4 45	6 6 42	1 21 42
Peewit.....	1 48	F V Evans and W Fraser			
Pixie	54	J E Aspinwall and E Y Watson ..	4 45	6 14 32	1 28 38

Course No. 1 = 8·4 miles 1st Prize won by Trixie Wind NW Strength moderate

LADIES RACE A CLASS—Sailed at 5 p m

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..		R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	5	6 5 4	1 5 4
Turquoise...		F J Preston	5	6 13 55	1 11 40
Melody ..		J B K Macbeth ...	5	6 12 3	1 8 33

Course No. 1 = 5 4 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire Wind N. W. Strength moderate

LADIES RACE SHIPS BOAT—Sailed at 5-15 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M
36' Pinnace I	Scr	HMS Hyacinth	5 15	Not timed	
36' Pinnace II	Scr	HMS Hyacinth	5 15	7 3 35	1 48 35
36' Pinnace I	Scr	HMS Highflyer	5 15	Not timed	
36' Pinnace II	Scr	HMS Highflyer	5 15	7 9 57	1 54 57
34' Cutter	6 18	HMS Hyacinth	5 15	7 6 9	1 45 31
30' Gig	10 48	HMS Highflyer	5 15	do	
30' Gig	10 48	HMS Hyacinth	5 15	do	
30' Cutter I	12 36	HMS Hyacinth	5 15	do	
30' Cutter II	12 36	HMS Hyacinth	5 15		

Course No 11—8·4 miles—1st Prize won by 34' Cutter Hyacinth 2nd Prize won by 11' Pinnace Hyacinth and 3rd Prize won by 11' Pinnace Highflyer.

The following is the programme for to-day:—

Y R A RACE—Start at 3 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire..............	2 47	R H H Hopkins & Capt Mutee R E
Turquoise	Scr	F. J. Preston
Melody	8 7	J B K Macbeth

Course No 14 plus 42 plus 3 = 16·5 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS and HANDICAP RACE—Start at 3-10 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Lapwing............	5 30	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E
Coralie	10 16	Mrs Gillespie
Tomtit..............	1 52	Dr F X Gibson
Meg................	1 52	Lieut A O Trench, R E
Curlew	7 28	C A Wordsworth
Valkyrie............	10 16	H E Johnson and R Walker
Wagtail	4 40	R Carruthers

Course No. 14 plus 3 = 11·2 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

PIXIE CLASS RACE—Start at 3-5 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Erin	Scr	J N Parter and R W Fisher
Trixie............	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall & E Y Watson

Course No. 14 plus 3 = 11·2 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR YACHTS OF ANY SIZE—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Manikin............	Scr	Officers, R A
Jean............	16 40	C N Moberly
Peewit	0 56	F V Evans and D Fraser

Course No. 14 plus 3 = 11·2 miles—Time-limit—7 p m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Start at 3 30 p m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Swin	Scr	S M Defences
Swale	Scr	do
Invicta	6 36	do
Pinnace I	4 57	H M S Hyacinth
Pinnace II	4 57	do
Pinnace I	4 57	H M S Highflyer
Pinnace II	4 57	do

Course No. 14+42 = 9·9 miles.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 7th March.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Sacristan II 9st 12lbs St Patrick 8st 6lb, Balayense 7st 8lb. Forfeit 9st, Manjess 8st 5lb, Wensome 7st 5lb, Ianthe 8st 12lbs, Manlock 8st 4lb, Conscience 7st 3lb, Circuit 8st 11lbs, Rustile 8st 3lb, Rosewater 7st 2lb, Epitome 8st 10lbs, Lady Lomond 8st, The Earl 7st, Gun Metal 8st 8lb, Flotsam 7st 13lb, Faded Lily 8st 8lb, Alruna 7st 12lbs

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—1 mile:—Young Kohinoor 9st 12lbs, Nooman 8st 1lb, Young Salance 7st, Red 9st 6lbs, Antica 7st 13lb, Lookman 7st, Bay Middleton 9st 3lbs, Ashroff 7st 10lbs, Sahoon 6st 10lbs, Dilerjung 9st 2lbs, Madras 7st 9lbs, Sugger 6st 9lbs, Dumra 8st 11lbs, Meerjan 7st 6lb, Salawar 6st 8lb, Gold Mint 8st 11lbs, Company 7st 3lbs Patna 6st 7lbs, Vasco 8st 10lbs, Saeed 7st 3lbs, Wadi 6st 4lbs, Grey Falcon 8st 9lb, Caravan 7st 2lb, False Start 8st 5lb, Little Joker 7st 1lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lb.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday February 5th.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Tournaments.

The Marryat Cup Tournament now being in progress, the handicap events will shortly be begun at the Bombay Gymkhana. Following are the handicaps and drawings:—

SINGLES HANDICAP.

Mr F M Lawson	—15	Bye
" F J Clark	Scr	"
" W H Cole	+15	"
" T J Reid	—15·2	"
" G S Sturrock	—2/6	"
" O Thomson	—15·4	"
" T James	—15	"
" R D England	—15 4	
" L E Margolionth	+4/6	
" B B Onseley	+3/6	
" H O Wilmott	+15·1	
" O H Hewlett	+15 3	
" N G Hunt	+15·3	
Capt Gloster	Scr	
Mr J H Robinson	—4/6	
Capt Mackie	Scr	
Mr W Reid	—40 3	
" L Thacker	—15	
" J F Richardson	+15·3	
" G F Huggins	+15·3	
" B S Carter	Scr	
Mr L H Savile	—3/6	
" A H Glendenning	—4½	
" R Haines	—3/6	
" F Portlock	—15	
" B Reid	—15,1	
" C R Burnett	—30	
" K Kennedy	—15	
" R Baylis	Scr.	
" H B Saxby	+15,3	
" A Muirhead	—15	
" C Palmer	+15	
" D Hyde	+3/6	
" J L Williams	+3/6	
Captain Crosse	+3/6	
Mr A R Bussey	+15	
" R H Shoobridge	—4/6	
" E O Reid	—15	
" E E Savi	—15	
" E G Montgomery	—3/6	
" D A Cuthburt	—15	
" R G Abbott	+15	Bye
" R A McKie	Scr	"
" W A Batty	+15.3	"
" A L S Roberts	—3/6	"
" T D Parry	+15	"
" E V Lermit	+15	"
" H Batty	+3,5	"
" J E C Jokes	—30,3	"
Messrs R Reid and H M C Trotter	Scr	Bye
" T D Parry and L Thacker	"	"
" J H Robinson and C Thomson	—15	
" J S Milne and A R Bussey	—3/6	
" B O Reid and J F Richardson	+15	
" E E Savi and A Andrew	Scr	
" T J Reid and C H Hewlett	+15	
" J E Williams and L H Savile	+4/6	
" D A Cuthbert and L O Margoliouth	Scr	
" A Muirhead and Capt Crosse	—2/6	
" F Portlock and D Hyde	Scr	
" K Kennedy and T James	—15	
" R G Abbott and Col Gubbin	+15	
" W P Pechey and C Bliner	—2/6	
" C St A Angove and C R Burnett	—2/6	
" F M Lawson and P W Crosswell	—4/6	
" A E McDowell and W H Cole	+15	
" E G Montgomery and Capt Mackie	Scr	
" G Sturrock and W Reid	—30·3	
" F J Clark and Capt Gloster	+3/6	
" H E Hart and J E O Jukes	—15·3	
" R Haines and A H Glendenning	—30·3	
" H C Wilmott and E V Lermit	+15	
" A L S Roberts and A E Baker	+3/6	Bye
" H B Saxby and R D England	Scr	"
" B S Carter and R H Shoobridge	—4/6	"

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

SUGARCANE IN BOMBAY.

Area.—The reports received so far show the total area planted with sugarcane in the British Districts of the Presidency at 48,500 acres which is 1·3 per cent. below last year's area, 11·7 per cent. below the average of the last 10 years, and 35·5 per cent. below the average of the 10 years previous to famine. The decrease is mainly confined to the Deccan districts which claim 55 per cent of the total acreage and is attributed generally to the deficiency of water supply in wells and canals. Elsewhere the area has extended under the stimulus of high prices and favourable early rains. The Native States exclusive of Baroda and Sangli (S. M. Country) from which no information has been received report 13,800 acres under the crop.

Outturn.—The crop progressed fairly well at first but later it suffered a little in places through incessant rains in July-August and further from deficiency of water-supply in wells and canals owing to early cessation of the rains. The condition of the crop however is fair. The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

British Districts 121,900 tons Native States 33,000 tons. Total 154,900 tons. Provincial details are given below:—

Gujarat—Area 4,400 acres; 18 per cent. over last years, 17 per cent. below average. Estimated outturn 10,400 tons.

The increase in area over last year is attributed to the stimulus of high prices. The crop suffered a little from continuous rain in July and through its early closure which reduced water-supply in wells and tanks. Outturn fair.

Gujarat States:—Area 6,925 acres; Estimated outturn, 17,500 tons.

No reports from Baroda and a few States in Kathiawar. The crop suffered from early cessation of the rain particularly in the north. Elsewhere outturn fairly good.

Deccan:—Area, 26,600 acres; Estimated outturn 66,000 tons, 16 per cent. below last year, 17 per cent. below average.

The decrease in area is general and is attributed to the short supply of water in wells, canals and pats at sowing time. The rains closed early and the crop again suffered at the end of the season through the same cause. Outturn fair.

Deccan States:—Area 800 acres; Estimated outturn 1,600 tons. Water-supply deficient through short rains.

Karnatak:—Area. 13,600 acres; 38 per cent. over last year 4 per cent. over average. Estimated outturn. 36,750 tons.

Favourable early rains and plentiful water-supply induced larger sowings in Belgaum and Dharwar. Later rain favourable and outturn good.

Karnatak States:—Area, 5,500 acres; Estimated outturn 13,900 tons.

No report from Sangli. Condition of crop as in British neighbouring districts.

Konkan:—Area. 3,775 acres; 2·4 per cent. over last year 10 per cent. below average. Estimated outturn 8,700 tons.

Seedlings suffered through excess of rain in July but later on the crop improved and has yielded fairly well.

INDIAN GOLD MINES RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The following are the returns of the Indian Gold Mines for last month:—

Balaghat—4,400 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 2,219 gold and 4,368 tons of tailings, cyanided, 316 ounces gold obtained from cyanide slags was 36 ounces, making a total yield of 2,572 ounces as compared with 2,639 ounces in January and 2,847 ounces in December.

Mysore.—15,430 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 14,726 ounces of gold; 15377 tons of tailings, cyanided, 2110 ounces, making a total yield of 16837 ounces as compared with 17,419 ounces in January, and 19,987 ounces in December.

Nundydroog.—6,760 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 5,929 ounces of gold; 5,442 tons of tailings, cyanided, 426 ounces, making a total yield of 6,355 ounces as compared with 6,334 ounces in January and 7,091 ounces in December.

Champion Reef.—13,615 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 7,388 ounces of gold; 18,031 tons of tailings, cyanided, 2,229 ounces, making a total yield of 9,617 ounces as compared with 10,329 ounces in January and 10,365 ounces in December.

Ooregum.—10,055 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 5,633 ounces of gold; 9,266 tons of tailings cyanided, 1,063 ounces; from No. 3 Mill (dismantling) 100 ounces, making a total yield of 6,726 ounces as compared with 6,887 ounces in January and 9,866 ounces in December.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular" which is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Coates, Mr H	Master, Mr A
Hill, Mr W	Morley, Mr R C
Hope, Miss	Standen, Mr G
Parkin, Mr J	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ahmad, Mr R W	Hewson, Mr R C
Ahmad, Mr S M	Hobbs, Mr H T
Berkeley, Mrs and inft	Joslin, Major
Blair, Mrs and inft	Laing, Mr F B
Boyle, Capt J S	Mawdsley, Mr and Mrs R C
Carden, Major R	Preston, Capt W J
Forster, Major P D	Potter, Mr John
Gordon, Mr G	Scott, Mr C J
Green, Mr A C	Warburton, Mr R
Hall, Miss C	Wood, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Windsor, Mr A

FROM PORTSAID.

Strange, Mr W L

FROM KARACHI.

ONeill, Miss A

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE WHITE SALE SEASON.

The white sales which have come to be a regular feature of the new year, are now in progress at some of the shops, and women's interest in fashion is centred upon lingerie in its various forms of underwear, blouses, and robes. Remarkable values are being offered, specially in the hand-made effects. In the robes there are bargains in linen, lawn, and lace designs, together with the new printed chiffons and the all-over embroidered materials. These all-over embroidered effects are charming in ninon with lace insertions, giving a massed effect. Medallions of lace, filet, and embroidery are conspicuous in the formation of some of the designs, but strips and bands, both of lace and of tucking and gauging are more general in the exclusive models. These handmade medallions and motifs accompany many of the robes, ready to be applied. The robes are easily put together, and when completed, if the work has been carefully done, have quite the appearance of a smart Parisian gown. One of the newest of the lingerie gowns is cut with a shaped yoke, square at the shoulders, where it is not more than three inches deep from the shoulder-seam, and then tapering abruptly into a deep point that reaches nearly to the waist-line. The yoke is made of tiny tucks, outlined by narrow Cluny, and overlaid with an intricate pattern in Cluny insertion. The sleeves are of the Japanese order, made entirely of the fine tucking overrun with the lace. Although Valenciennes forms the trimming of some of the most exquisite robes, Cluny is the newer, and, if a degree less dainty, is more effective. Simple and becoming gowns may be made from the yard-wide embroideries on sale in many of the shops, even those in which a great deal of plain white is visible. The top portion of the skirt and the lower part of the blouse may be formed of the plain. The embroidery for the skirt is lengthened sufficiently by the addition of another piece of materials joining underneath by means of small trucks. The lingerie blouses are nothing if not elaborate, and this is assuredly the time to make investments. These blouses are extremely dainty with their lace insertions in intricate patterns, and embroidery wherever it can be used to complete a design, and a new idea is shown in the stiff linen collar and turn-back cuffs, which accompany some of the most elaborate designs.

THE SLEEVE UP-TO-DATE.

One can never exaggerate the importance of sleeves. They date a gown most accurately, and with their assistance our garments of yesterday, if discretion be used, can be quickly turned into garments of to-morrow, says our lady correspondent in Paris. At the beginning of each season the most important point to be considered is the sleeve: what changes are to be made in this direction? What is to be the most correct length, width, outline, and shoulder line? It may be taken as a fact that if the sleeves be thoroughly up-to-date the gown will look right, no matter what may be its age. The newest and most becoming sleeve of the present season is that set in deep tucks from shoulder to wrist, or from shoulder to just below the elbow. These tucks are quite wide at the shoulder—two and a half or three inches—but they graduate slightly as they go down the arm. In fine cream or ecru lace sleeves of this kind are exceedingly effective when worn under a little pinafore, sleeveless, bodice of black crepe de Chine, or other soft material. Naturally the sleeves would have to be attached to a lace guimpe, but the latter should be left plain; that is to say, not tucked, and inset with motifs of handsome lace. It is necessary that these tucked sleeves, which are one of the novelties of the season, should be made of very thin material, otherwise they will make the arm look clumsy. In spotted net, mounted on a tight lining of chiffon, they are entirely satisfactory, and when made three-quarter length they should be finished off with a cuff to match the lace with which the guimpe is inset. Very many of the new Paris model gowns show the pinafore outline round the shoulders, and this is good news for those who desire to renovate gowns of last year. By removing the sleeves of the bodice and edging the armhole with a band of silk passementerie, the little garment is ready to be drawn over the dainty underbodice above suggested, the dress bodice, of course, being cut away back and front and also edged with narrow passementerie.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 504·95 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,55,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	307	446	8	761
For previous 7 weeks of half year	9,64,584	14,66,422	24,271	2,455,277
Total for 8 weeks ..	11,19,584	16,91,422	28,271	28,39,277
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,465	3,00,639	8,715	4,47,819
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	275	596	17	888
Total to corresponding date do. ..	10,74,062	21,12,288	35,770	32,22,120

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 63,819
Do. to date............. " 3,82,843

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	400	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	....	52
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	3,498	2,475	13	5,986
Total for 8 weeks ..	3,998	2,875	13	6,886
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	362	451	6	819
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	26	....	47
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,444	3,309	29	5,782

Increase for the week .... Rs. 81
Do. to date.................. " 1,104

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week..............	7,000	16,000	.....	23,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	113	.....	163
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.........	37,555	1,08,204	151	1,45,910
Total for 8 weeks	44,555	1,24,204	151	1,68,910
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,173	35,562	1,277	43,012
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	44	252	9	305
Total to corspg date do.	42,315	2,40,469	2,024	2,84,808

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 20,012
Decrease to date......... " 1,15,898

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,75,000	2,95,000	7,000	4,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	99	167	4	270
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	10,49,590	22,16,589	47,138	33,13,317
Total for 8 weeks	12,24,590	25,11,589	54,138	37,90,317
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,83,260	3,60,708	2,601	5,41,987
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	104	204	—1	307
Total to corspg date do.	14,23,804	28,73,592	41,307	43,38,613

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 64,987
Do. to date.............. " 5,48,296

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,200	1,200	40	3,440
Or per mile of Railway..	22	12	..	34
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	10,686	11,581	388	22,655
Total for 8 weeks	12,886	12,781	428	26,095
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	..

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 4.

The disturbed conditions of yesterday have given a precipitation in the extreme north, but the barometer has now commenced to rise, so that return to normal condition may be expected. A feebly marked depression crossing the central parts of the country, may cause a light precipitation in parts of North-East India. In Burma, the skies are clear, humidity and temperature normal. In North-East India and Orissa, cloud and fog are reported, from the Assam Coast districts, but otherwise the skies are clear; humidity has increased generally and is still in defect in few stations; the temperature is normal or in defects.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces the skies are clear except in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces; humidity generally below the average, as temperature has risen in Central India and Central Provinces and is everywhere approximately normal.

In North-West India no telegrams have been received from Kashmir and Baluchistan. A precipitation has occurred in the extreme north of Cherat, and Peshawar reports quarter of an inch, Muree half. The skies have cleared almost completely; the air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall; also in Central Punjab. In Gujarat it is drier and elsewhere the temperature has fallen and is in defect in North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, except in the south-east and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is normal on the Coast below average inland and the temperture is normal.

Forecast—A light precipitation may occur in parts of North-east India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard innstrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 4th March 1908 was 29·914 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposieg the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height af barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, abobe zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rawalpindi recorded 0·11" of rain. Light or moderate cloud has appeared at Ambala and Multan, while skies are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Multan, Ambala and Delhi and damper at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Sirsa. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Multan, Rawalpindi and Delhi, while calms and north-easterly winds prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been 5° to 15° below normal at Multan, Rawalpindi and Lahore and 1° to 5° above it at Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi. During night weather was 2° warmer at Delhi and 1° to 11° cooler elsewhere.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is less than usual. Calms and south-westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been 1° to 4° cooler than usual at Mainpuri, Agra and Allahabad and 1° warmer at Jhansi and Cawnpore. Night temperature had been 2° to 6° colder than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind, while skies remain clear in Rajputana. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Humidity is in defect of normal.

Temperature during the day time was fairly normal at Jaipur 2° to 6° cooler in Sind and 2° to 5° warmer at Ajmer and Kotah. During night, temperature was 1° to 3° cooler in Sind and at Kotah and 3° to 4° warmer at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are cloudless and the quantity of moisture in the air is above normal at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhavnager Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa and below it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at most of the reporting stations. Whether both during day and night had been cooler than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air contains less than the usual amount of moisture. Winds are north-westerly at Nagpur and Raipur, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature differed but slightly from normel, while during night it was 3° to 12° in defect of normal.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is in slight excess or defect of normal. Winds are north-westerly at Mormugao and north-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Calm was recorded at Karwar. Day temperature had been approximately normal or 2° cooler, while night temperature was 1° to 3° cooler throughout the district.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear and the air has become damper at Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and drier at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Ahmednagar and Bijapur, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal in most places except at Malegaon and Bijapur where night temperature was 4° to 5° cooler than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March 5.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 7th March and close with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on Saturday the 21st March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 5.

85 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th instant. To-day Thursday the 5th "I" "K" and "M" Ccs Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

86 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar from the 15th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a m

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The state of Indore is one of the most important in Central India. It comprises an area of 9,500 square miles and contains a population of about nine millions. The average revenue of the State calculated on the receipts of the last five years, says the "Tribune" (Lahore), may be taken to be about 55 lakhs of rupees. The Chief of the State is at present a minor, and the administration is being carried on by a Council of Administration. One of the leading Mahratta States in the country under its previous rulers, Indore has played a very important part in the history of India during the past one hundred years. The present Chief is a student at the Mayo College, Ajmere. He is now 17 years of age, and and is reported to have made good progress in his studies and is considered by the College authorities to be exemplary in conduct. This is certainly satisfactory. As is the case with several other ruling Chiefs in India, the Maharaja has an European guardian, whose work is also satisfactorily reported upon. The education of young Maharani has been entrusted to an English lady. We quite agree with the Council that it is necessary that the Maharani should receive an education thoroughly suited to her rank and position in life in order to become a real companion and helpmate to her husband, the Maharaja.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GUARDING THE FRONTIER.

The "Pioneer"—The question of checking Raids across the Peshawar border and of guarding the city from depredations by gangs of tribesmen and bandits is now occupying the attention both of the civil and military authorities. In normal conditions the police and border militia are supposed to be equal to keeping the peace of the frontier, and the troops are only called upon occasionally to render assistance. But for some months the civil authorities have had, time after time, to invoke the aid of the military. The latter haye had patrols out and have been generally on the alert, but all the precautions taken have failed to prevent raids more daring than any that have been recorded since 1897. The defect in the system of watch-and-ward seems to be the delay that occurs in notifying a raid at night. The attacking parties, for such they may well be called, strike with such audacity and disappear so quickly that pursuit is practically hopeless. They have had all the best of the game so far, and the value of the loot secured has been so large that every outlaw or adventurous spirit is tempted to join in the raiding. No party has ever been hemmed in or even suffered serious casualties, and this immunity from loss has unquestionably had much to say to the activity of the bands. The object of the authorities is to intercept these, either on their march or when they have scattered after a successful incursion, and to effect this there must be better communication between police posts themselves and also with the troops in contonments. The telephone seems to offer the best means of securing quick transmission of news, when the first alarm is given, and there should be no difficulty in elaborating a system of wires—underground, if possible, to save the chance of their being cut—which would link up selected posts and greatly reduce the chances of escape now enjoyed by the raiders. Perhaps now that the Zakka Khel expedition has returned some plan of this protective kind may be worked but.

LORD CURZON AND THE ZAKKA KHELS.

The "Punjab Times" some time ago, in speaking of the late Viceroy, we stated that from the moment Lord Curzon left India he has never lost an opportunity of striking at Lord Kitchener by every means in his power. He has shown that, with all his great qualities, he is afflicted with a sentiment, a gnawing sentiment, of mean, effeminate, cat-like vindictiveness. At every public function where he happened to be present he has dragged into his speechs, no matter on what subject they have been, something which would tend to do harm to the present Commander-in-Chief or embarrass his successor in the Government of India. He has sacrified to private and personal revenge whatever patriotism he happened to possess. He is the Iago of the tragedy, without any of Iago's capacity for keeping his mouth shut. And the very first thing he does after sneaking into the Upper House by a back door is to strike another blow at the conqueror of the Soudan.

Does anybody for a moment believe or imagine that Curzon cares two pins about the Zakka Khels? Not he. And if, during his "regime," the whole of the Zakka Khel tribe, man, woman, and child, had been wiped out, not only would he have said it was a good deed, but he would have taken all the credit for it. Now, however, that he was nothing to do with it he puts it down as a crime. He attributes it to ambition on Lord Kitchener's part as if the man who overthrew the Dervish Empire could get any additional glory by chastising a few score of high-way robbers and cut throats.

We wonder whether Lord Curzon thinks that people do not see through his little game. Perhaps that bovine creatare, called "the man in the street," at home, who never sees anything until it hits him between the eyes, does not understand this new-born affection for the Zakka Khel pets. But there is not a thinking man in all India who does not see it and know it.

It will be interesting to read what Curzon backers in the London Press have to say about it. How will they explain away his mushroom love for the tribesman? Will they put it down to his well-known philanthropy, his sense of justice, or his Imperialism? Because there is one thing they will "not" put it down to, the real reason, his hatred of Lord Kitchener and his longing for revenge.

For any man who has at heart the true interests of our great Empire it is as sad a sight as can be imagined to see the ex-Viceroy of India wasting his energies and the time of a great legislative body for the purposes of mean, petty, personal spite. He has spent the most of his life in trying to convince the world that he is a "great" man. And all the time, he has been proving himself a man of the meanest, pettiest, and most narrow-minded sort.

To use an Irishism, he has a great future behind him. He has shown no breadth of mind, no statesmanship, no ruling power; nothing but a constant and fervent worship of the great capital "I."

OVERBURDENED SCHOOLBOYS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette"—Parents of boys in this country frequently complain of the prevalence of over pressure in schools. The complaint is borne testimony to by leading officials of the Education Department. Mr. J. C. Godley in his Circle Report last year wrote that, "the number of subjects and text books, and the division of these subjects among different teachers, are the cause of excessive home tasks being set and of unintelligent memorising or cramming. It is not uncommon to find that boys had four or five hours of home work to the five or six hours spent in school, thereby benumbing their intellectual powers as well as injuring their eyesight and physique. Headmasters should set their face against over-study but they rarely do so. One of the baneful effects of this incessant poring over text books is that boys have no time to acquire a taste for miscellaneous reading, and school libraries, in the few cases where they exist are seldom availed of. Inteligent supervision of boarding houses and encouragement of school games might help to combat the evil. Now that Mr. Godley himself is Director of Public Instruction we hope he will give this matter his careful attention and take effective steps to remedy the evil. His remarks on the curricula in Free Schools and the unpopularity of the teaching profession in the Province, are equally cogent.

MAHOMEDAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC REFORM.

The "Kathiawar Times"—it is a happy sign of the times that the more thoughtful among our Moslem brothers have now begun to keenly realize the backward condition of their community and to suggest ways and means by which it can be ameliorated. The community, it must be noted, has not been lacking in earnest leaders even from the times of Sir Syed Ahmed; but its conservative ideals have not taken kindly to the thought of reform, progress or enlightenment. The educational system of the British Government inaugurated more than half a century ago offered equal opportunities to all the communities of the country. But while the Hindus profited tolerably well by it, the Mahomedan community as a whole lagged behind and to-day we hear repeated complaints about the backwardness of the community from all quarters. Happily for the country fresh forces have been at work since Sir J. B. Fuller went to the Eastern Bengal and to-day a keen observer would find a greater mass of energy spent on the work of reform among the Mahomedans by their advanced co-religionists. Many and various are the forces which have contributed to the present revival but the cry for progress is now more generally heard. And out of many distinctive notes which go to form it, is one from Mr. Ghulam-us-Saylain, Secretary of the Social Reform Section of the Mahomedan Conference of Southern India, who has addressed a thoughtful contribution to a Bombay contemporary on Socio-economic reform among Mahomedans. "It may be said of the Islamic world in India" he observes "that before it can think of taking its place along with the advanced nations of the world or even to compete with the wealthy and educated communities of India, who have taken the opportunity afforded by the enlightened British rule to advance socially, educationally or economically, they require a resolute work of half a century. That work is noble and difficult and consists in removing the poverty, ignorance, and listlessness of the vast majority of the 60 milions of the Indian Muslims." The extent of the poverty can be judged by the statement that 90 per cent. of the landlords and gentry among the Mussulmans who had enjoyed power and prestige in earlier times, are heavily indebted, and an earnest and energetic effort is needed to save the higher classes and to ameliorate the lower classes. Mr. Ghulam-us-Savlain, therefore, suggests that they should have a central National Bank which should be managed economically and by gentlemen "who would consent for patriotic motives, to take in the first instance little remuneration and who would gradually extend the branches of this Bank in every Mahomedan district." He would have the Bank lend its money to Moslems desirous of entering into trade and agriculture, or of saving their properties from an exorbitant rate of interest. He also suggests that a small percentage of the profit of this institution should be given to a committee for education propaganda, and as advance to Moslems of good character who cannot give security and who wish to earn some honest livelihood by means of petty shopkeeping, agriculture or artizanship. These, and other attempts, according to Mr. Ghulam-us-Saylain, are more needed at the present day than religious squabbles.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

A QUESTION OF EIGHT-AND-EIGHTPENCE.

A claim for 8s. 8d. has just been decided by the House of Lords on appeal. The dispute was between a coal merchant and a railway company. The coal merchant entrusted an empty wagon to the railway company to be conveyed to a colliery to get loaded for a customer. The wagon took four days in transit, and the coal merchant, to complete his contract with his customer, had to hire an emergency wagon. For this he claimed 8s. 8d. as demurrage from the railway company. The latter admitted delay, and preferred 2s. The case was brought before a County-Court judge, who decided that he had no jurisdiction, and that the question had to be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. The King's Bench and the Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the County-court judge. The railway company carried the case to the House of Lords, who has just decided that the County-court judge was right. An expensive 8s. 8d., surely!

M JULES LEMAITRE ON RACINE.

A correspondent writes: "Perhaps the most interesting literary event in Paris this spring will be M. Jules Lemaitre's lectures on Racine. The first "conferencier" of France—since the lamented loss of Burnetiere we may so call him—will follow the course pursued in his brillant study of Rousseau. To a Press representative he recently confided that he did not separate an author's works from his life. 'In the case of Racine, as of jean jacques,' he said 'I propose to explain, or at least elucidate, the one by means of the other.' A running commentary, psychological and biographical, will therefore accompany criticism. This feature some readers will, without doubt, regret.

WHO READS RACINE?

"In France" adds our correspondent, "nobody! As an old "Polytechnicien" and distinguished soldier once said to me, 'We have so much "rabache" (gabbled) Racine at school that we are sick to death of him by the time we are grown up. It is a case of—then farewell Horace, whom I hated so! For English readers who have not "rabache" the great classic in their youth, a representation of 'Britannicus, or 'Andromache in Moliere's theatre is a treat of the first water. One does not easily forget Mounel-Sully's impersonation of Nero or Orestes when he was in his prime. And if nobody reads Racine nowadays, the classic matinees of the Francais are always crowded, the audience consisting chiefly of foreign visitors to the capital and of French parent conducting their young daughters—the only dramatic experience permitted them until the emancipation of marriage."

GEORGE MEREDITH AS POLITICIAN.

Liberalism owes much to George Meredith and, while the world of letters is uniting in offering homage to the greatest of living novelists, his services to the Liberal Party may be recalled. The lifelong friend of Mr. John Morley, his political faith is akin to that of the Indian Secretary and to this we may ascribe his steadfastness at that time of great storm and stress, the Home Rule period. Mr. Swinburne, Radical and Republican—so he liked to style himself—forgot his principles in the proposals. The mild, academic Liberalism of Huxley, Tyndall and Tennyson were all lost in the battle of words; but George Meredith stood firm. Considering his long career, the novelist's consistency has been remarkable, for the faith he championed as a political writer in the sixties he is championing to-day.

A CONSISTENT LIBERAL.

In his great political novel Meredith deals evenly with both parties, though here and there we catch a glimpse of the creed of the author. In the recent "Letters of Queen Victoria" there is a footnote to a letter from Sir Robert Peel denying the truth of a paragraph in the "Times" coupling Mr. Meredith's name with the famous story of Mrs. Norton. It is not surprising that the Hon. Mrs. Norton's reputations should have been cleared; but, after all that is a small point when dealing with the novelist; he obtained his inspiration from the rumour, and there interest ends. The same novel contains some splendid views of journalism of the day when leaders were writers and writers were leaders, and political faith possessed many of the attributes of a religion. Throughout his essays—written during the seventies and eighties—there is ever present a note of consistent Liberalism which must give him a name as a politician as well as a novelist. Two years ago he restated his opinion for the benefit of a London morning paper, and the message he gave was a source of inspiration to Liberal for the election.

THE PROPOSED DUTCH OSTEND.

Flushing, which it is proposed to transform into a Dutch Ostend, is in the part of the country which Napoleon claimed for France on the ground that it was composed of the mud of French Rivers. It was captured from him in 1809 by Lord Chatham who won there the single success gained in the calamitous Walcheren expedition. The seize lasted for fourteen days, at the end of which time 6,000 prisoners surrendered; but in the meanwhile Bornacotte had had to assemble an army of 30,000 men to cover Antwerp. De Ruyter was born at Flushing in 1607; and the town was the first to raise the standard of revolt against the Spaniards after the Beggars of the Sea had taken Briel.

ST. SAVIOUR'S KATHEDRAL, SOUTHWARK.

Southwark Cathedral, the anniversary of which has been celebrated can claim a romantic connexion with many British poets and dramatists; and Shkespeare's youngest brother, Edmund, a player, was buried there. It was not, however, a very safe resting-place, and possesses some sordid association. Among other burial-grounds attached to St. Saviour's Church—as it was then called—was once known as the "Cross-Bonei," from a ghastly emblem over the gateway. In the westry minutes for 1786 it is recorded of the "Cross-Bones" that some persons had dug up the bodies buried there and sold them for dissection. The chief culprit proved to be the sexton of St. Saviour's who was supposed to be in the pay of neighbouring Guy's Hospital.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Much less is heard of the "Quakers" in these days than of many other religious bodies. Yet the "Society" still flourishes in a modest sort of way. In Great Britain, we gather from the "Sunday Strand," there are now roughly 400 Friends' congregations, grouped into ninteen quarterly meetings. The number of "recorded" minister is 387, of whom 153 are women; and of members, 18,677: while First Day scholars (adult and children) exceed 72,000. In Europe and Australias the members number over 20,000 (including Great Britain), and in North America 94,000. The Society is singularly well equipped with educational institutions. Indeed it is said that there is no religious sect in England which, in proportion to its numbers, provides anything like the same educational facilities as the Society of Friends.

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

It is not the Englishmen as such who is objected to but the Englishman of the class of feckless unemployed and unemployable, too many of whem find their way to Canada, says the "Times." The good English workman the laborious English agriculturist, who is ready to work and to rough it is welcomed more than anybody, and will find a competence, if not comparative wealth, from the moment that he lands.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

The "Petit Parisien" has taken an informal census of its readers, asking simply whether they wish capital punishment to be retained—yes or no. In the affirmative it had 1,083,000 replies, and in the negative only 328,000. Taking these two things together, we see clearly that the increase of crime has notably altered the drift of public opinion in France,

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes "Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure Mark of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Few living men have had a more remarkable career than Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, whose release from the clutches of Raisuli has come after seven weary months. It was in 1876 that Sir Harry first went to Morocco, and at that time he was a young subaltern in the British Army. While stationed at Gibraltar, he one day thought he would like to pay a visit to Tangier, and during his stay there the British Minister persuaded him to become instructor to the Sultan's troops.

A CHARMED LIFE.

In a very short time he won the Sultan's confidence, and it was not long before he had completely reorganised the Moroccan army. It was perhaps only natural that Sir Harry's popularity with his Imperial master should arouse a great deal of jealousy, and more than once a bullet has whistled past his head during a review of the Sultan's troops. At other times he has run great risks from rebel tribesmen, but he seems to bear a charmed life, and has come unscathed though all such trials. In appearance Sir Harry is rather Moorish than British, and as he always wears a semi-Moorish costume, with baggy trousers and a turban, the illusion is heightened, In 1901 Sir Harry was knighted in recognition of services rendered to the British Government.

THE KAID AS A CABMAN.

Sir Harry can claim the quaint distinction of having been the first man to drive a hansom-cab in Morocco. Some years ago, the Sultan imported one of these vehicles into his country, and when it arrived at the cost none of his subjects knew how to drive it. The Sultan, in despair, appealed to Sir Harry, who good-naturedly mounted the box in the presence of a large crowd, and drove the hansom to Fez—a distance of 120 miles. More than once on the journey, owing to the bad state of the roads, the wheels had to be taken off and the cab itself carried over the rough places slung between two camels. But in spite of little inconveniences like this, Sir Harry arrived at his destination greatly to the surprise and admiration of the Moors.

MILLIONS MORE.

Although he has spent over thirty years in Morocco Kaid Maclean has never for one moment forgotten that he is a Britisher, and he has never lost an opportunity of praising Great Britain to the Sultan's dusky subjects. On one occasion, when there was great indignation in Morocco against England, some Moorish officers were boasting before Sir Harry of the way in which they would like to treat the English. "If they dare to come," said one contemptuously, "we will sweep them away like flies." The Kaid, who is noted for his great physical strength, quietly went up to the man, and said: "You're a brave fellow; shake hands." Then seizing his hand in an iron grasp he squeezed it until the unfortunate Moor howled for mercy. "There, my friend," said Sir Harry when he at last released the sufferer, "we have a few million flies like that in England."

MRS. PEEL AS A HOSTESS.

The election of the Hon. William Peel to the leadership of the Municipal Reform party in the London County Council reminds us that Lord Peel's brilliant son and heir has in his brilliant wife a political hostess of exceptional charm. The future Viscountess Peel is the only surviving child of the enormously wealthy Lord Ashton. She is tall and graceful, as sincere and unaffected as is her father, and, to crown all, she is genuinely interested in politics herself. The story goes that on her marriage her father gave her £10,000 a year and a house in Grosvenor Street. Mr. and Mrs. Peel are tenants of stately Cassiobury, Lord Essex's beautiful seat, and it will be remembered that last summer they gave there a most memorable garden party.

A STORY OF LORD ASHTON.

Lord Ashton's great fortune is based on linoleum, which he makes at Lancaster. He is a very sensible, simple-minded man, with a thoroughly kind heart, of which this story is the illustration. When he was High Sheriff of Lancashire some twenty years ago, he gave a luncheon to something like ten thousand people of all classes, and great was his indignation when he discovered that the caterers proposed to give champagne only to the "quality," the humbler guests being put off with beer. He insisted that all alike should have champagne.

A VERSATILE PEER.

The Earl of Ranfurly, who is going on a visit to Canada, has been described as "one of those men who can plough a field one day and act as Lord-in-waiting to his Sovereign the next." He has had a wide experience of Colonial life, and was formerly Governor of New Zealand. While he was out there he made himself so popular that his term of office was prolonged by the unanimous wish of the people and he behaved so kindly to the Maoris that their chiefs elected him to be one of themseives. Lord Ranfurly is a great authority on the flora and fauna of New Zealand, and, thanks to him, the National History Museum at South Kensington has been enriched with many beautiful specimens of antipodean birds. Lord Ranfurly began life in navy, on board the "Britannia" but, owing to a somewhat severe illness, he gave up the idea of a naval career, and went to Harrow and subsequently to Cambridge. In 1875 he succeeded his brother in the title, and some years later became a Lord-in-waiting to the late Queen Victoria. It is not generally known that his lordship is a descendant of William Penn, the famous Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER APPENDICITIS INVALID.

Lady Montagu of Beaulieu is the latest peeress to be laid up by the appendicitis fiend. She is a bright and clever lady, the eldest sister of Lord Lothian. At Beaulieu (pronounced Bewley), her husband's magnificent seat in the New Forest, and also at his quarters in Piccadilly, Lady Montagu is fond of entertaining those devotees of sport in all its branches in whom both she and her husband recognise kindred spirits. As becomes the wife of the founder and editor of the "Car," Lady Montagu is herself a keen motorist, and it must never be forgotten that the Ladies' Automobile Club owes to her its existence; while, as all motorists know, she has the pen of a ready writer on her favourite subjects.

LORD AIREDALE.

Lord Airedale, who seconded the Address in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament, is a remarkably good-looking man, who bears his three-score years and ten very lightly. Shrewd and thoughtful are his features, and he has a bushy white moustache. When he was created a baronet, some twenty years ago, some of his Liberal friends objected; and he tells with great glee how one of them wrote to him recently, "I am much surprised, after the part you have taken against the House of Lords, that you have gone and joined it at last!" The Sir James Kitson of yore has undoubtedly "gone and joined it," for his elevation to the peerage took place last year. A great ironmaster, he inherits his father's determination. Kitson pere, who was a friend of George Stephenson, built the first locomotive ever seen in the West Riding. He built it in quite a small room, and the wiseacres quizzed it unmercifully, asking how it was ever to be got out of doors. Kitson said nothing, but simply knocked down the wall!

A VETERAN FOXHUNTER.

Lord Portman is to have a well-deserved piece of plate to commemorate his fiftith season as M. F. H. This is almost a record, the only other instance, we believe, being the late Mr. T. C. Garth. This fine old English gentleman will be eighty next year, but he is still hale and hearty, riding as straight as he did when Queen Victoria was a girl, and carrying not an ounce of superfluous flesh. He is enormously rich, thanks to his London property; and his magnificent seat, of Bryanston, in Dorset, was entirely rebuilt by Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., on such a scale that there are said to be private sitting-rooms even for the scullery-maids! Lord Portman has hunted his pack of hounds with princely generosity, there never being a hint of a subscription.

A COUNTESS "BAGS" A LION.

The Countess of Sefton, who is in Abyssinia with her husband on a big game hunting expedition, has just "bagged" her first lion—a somewhat unique record for a Nimrod in petticoats, for although these are several well-known Society women who frequently accompany their husbands to the Wilds in search of big game, it is not often that they manage to bring down a specimen of the king of the forest with their own rifle. In shooting, as in everything else, man is a selfish animal, and the pick of the bag generally falls to the husband's share. But the Seftons are both very keen on sport of every kind, and Lady Sefton is one of the few women who take an active interest in the ancient sport of coursing. Lord Sefton, by the way, is, with Lord Howard de Walden, largely responsible for the revival which is just taking place in country houses all over the kingdom in the old English sport of falconry. He is also a keen follower of hounds, and when in England spends most of his time in the saddle. Lord Sefton is known to his relations as "Obby," a horrible variation of his uncommon Christian name Osbert, and for which there is far less excuse than in cases such as "Dizzy" or "Labby"—which, after all, are useful and not too ugly abbreviations of Disraeli and Labouchere. As Master of the Horse—a position which he resigned last year—Lord Sefton was entitled to a salary of £2,500, and he was also entitled to claim as a tip the silver plate used at the King's table on Coronation day. But Lord Sefton has no use for perquisites, and at both his country house in South Lancashire and his shooting box in the North, the visitor finds the welcome legend prominently displayed in all the bedrooms: "No gratuities are to be given to any of the servants."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Umvolosi 1,906 tons Captain R E Keen will sail to-day for Antwerp and Portsaid with a general cargo and Passengers.

THE city Line steamer City of Karachi 3,562 tons Captain F snow will sail to-day for Marseillis via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons Captain T Taylor arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Havraise 3,549 tons, Captain S Lemaine arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 3 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,564 tons Captain J Butler sailed on yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo and Mrs. Herst as a passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,315 tons, Captain A Haig arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow &c with a general cargo 1 horse 12 dogs and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H McDiarmid will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and Mr. Baustead. Miss B Bittio 7 natives and 1905 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cago and the following passengers:—Mr. C W Ollerhead, Major Roche, Capt Carr, Mr. Brice Mr. E Hoss, Mr. Noel Paton. Rev Preston, Miss J Nedon, Asst Surg Shemain, 4 Natives and 647 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbre st	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey St
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr McArthur	R I M
R I M S General Brackenbury	Lt Whisti	R I M S
Plassy	Capt Notley	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 4.

Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	14-3	P & O Co
Alcana	2312	Morgan			W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana	2438	Tomblyn			Cory Bro & Co
Beme	1899	Taylor			Shaw Wallace Co
Caledonia	3529	Toeque	Aden	7-3	P & O Co
Circassia	4315	Haig			W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	762	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Havraise	3549	Lemaine			
Ipswich	515	Pelling			Shah S N Co
Imaum	2703	Penberthy			K N & Co
Majidi	1857	Coates			B & P S N Co
Naseri	911	Le Mare			B & P S N Co
Nawab	2041	Elliott			T Morrison & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Plitavice	2442	Sigante			R Sharp & Co
Palam Hall	2596	Mahn			The Captain
Stolzenfels	3554	Schmidt			Glade & Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	21-3	A Strandes
Sirsa	1675	Tipper			M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345	Robson			Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora	2565	Butler	N F		M M & Co
Xima	146		Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel,	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Castello	2339	Runton	Hull	7-3	F Muir & Co
C & R Adalia	2481	Hannaford	K'chi Newport	14-3	K N & Co
D & E City of Karachi	5876	Franes Snow	K'chi	5-3	K N & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Antwerp	21-3	F Muir & Co
G Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	P Gal	3	B & P S N Co
H Shah Allum	1918	Mauritnis	Davidson	7-3	A Hassum
K Shah Jehan	2566	Grant	Stream	4-3	H A Hassum
N Harlyn	2234	Bird	Baltimore	7-3	R A Willis
P Reichstag	208	Thle	Z'bar	6-3	A Strandes
Q Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Port Said	5-3	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'lore	6-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	7-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Pausni	552	Shamsudin	B'vnagar	7-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Magdala	3134	Lemand	Hull	14-3	W & A G & Co
7 Weissenfels	2458	Siebje	K'chi	5-3	Glade & Co
8 Labuan	2294	Ross	Calcutta	4-3	J Meckintosh & Co
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	5-3	M M & Co
10&11 City of Calcutta	4785	Wilson	Busreh	10-3	K Nixon&Co
12 Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Mari	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	11-3	N Y Kaisha
16 Bulimba	1607	Cutbush	Liverpool	2-3	M M & Co

H W V D.

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	Karachi	6 3	M M & Co

M W D D

Investigator		M'Goa	5-3	G Jeewaji

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Havraise s	Lemaine	Mauritius, Feb 22
	Beme s	Taylor	Rangoon, Feb 23
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 3
	Circassia s	Haig	Glasgow, Jan 29

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Labuan s	Ross	Calcutta
	Warora s	Butler	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclerances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Karachi....Snow......For Marseilles, &c
" Umvolosi ......Keen ......For Antwerp, &c
" Dumra ....McDormid..For Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Beme for Rangoon &c began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

C Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Stuart	Coast
27	Tinnenfels	Antwerp
28	Fulwel	London
Mar. 2	Dilwara	London
	Tara	Straits

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Names	From
29	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Hymettus	C McDonald	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessel	Names	From
1	Malda	G S Jones	Chitagong
	Katoria	A D Morlon	Chitagong
	Sardinia	C O Talbet	London
	Florican	A Work	Galle
	Baron Eldon	A G Parker	Karachi
	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
2	Sultan Van Langht	J Leiberg	Aroe Bay
	Laura	W W Tucker	Australia
	Wildenfels	W Reising	Hamburg
	City of York	G Whish	London and Liverpool
	Comedian	C Netherton	London and Liverpool
	Begonia	W Mathews	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS, MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 79 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Magdala s—55 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt castorseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—106 cwts gum Tookersee Canjee; 3 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Cacutta s—800 bales cotton Priere De Saona and Co, 2 pots an drapagan Volkart Bros 10 700 cwt myrabollams and 32 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—15 bales hides and skins P E Beyce and sons

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s.—101 cwt cashewnuts J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta s—485 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s—50 cwts SharJing E Meledona; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s 500 bales twist M B Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—400 bales cotton N Futetaily and Co, 300 bales cotton G Dossa, and Co; 600 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT, OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
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If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in
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It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
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A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
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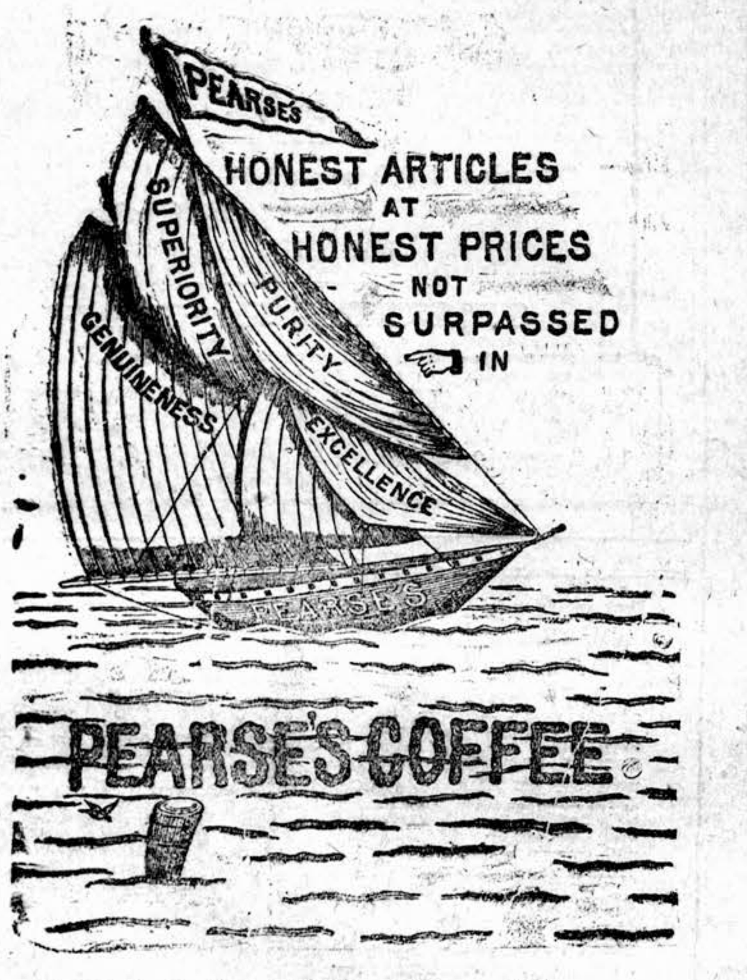

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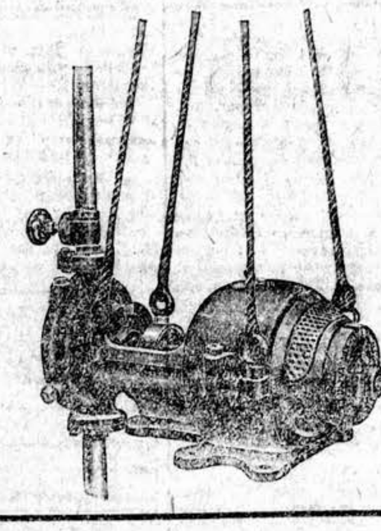

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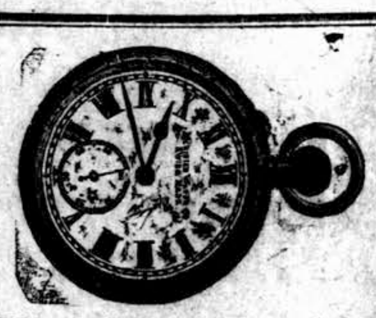

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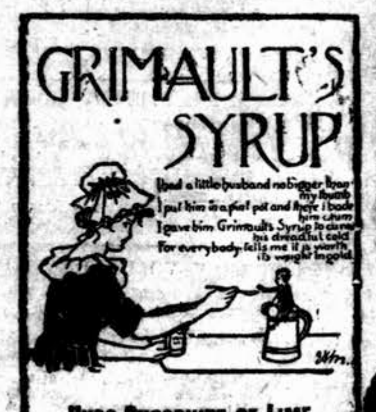
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